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WAR FOR DUSTLESS ROADS IN GREATER BOSTON IS OPENED

Tarvia and Oil Preparations Favored as Preservative and "Layer" in Most of Nearby Towns.

DEBATE ASSESSING

Street Superintendents Agree That Additional Cost Over Water Is Justified by the Increased Durability.

Newton and Belmont will pay special attention to their highways this year in an endeavor to abate the dust nuisance. Lexington will continue the work on the same lines as last year, and there is a possibility of its branching out on a larger scale. In Watertown the selectmen have the case under consideration and will shortly hold a meeting to decide what action they will take. The Waltham authorities are not satisfied of the practicability of any of the dust laying preparations and will continue to use water though there is a strong public sentiment in favor of adopting one of the preparations that have proved successful in other places.

The town of Belmont, which includes Waverley, will use tarvia, both hot and cold, together in treating its highways. Frank D. Chant, superintendent of streets for Belmont, said today that they had experimented with tarvia, which is a preparation of tar, last year and found it the most successful. He says it keeps the dust down and prevents rutting being cut by automobiles, as it acts in the nature of a cement and holds the upper layer of stone together. Mr. Chant says that when one considers the saving that is effected on the re-pairing of roads by the use of tarvia, it becomes really cheaper than water.

R. H. White, superintendent of streets for Lexington, says that tarvia, oil, and water will be used by that town on its roads this year. They expect to use water mostly, but would use more of the tarvia and oil were they not handicapped by lack of funds. He added, however, that the selectmen are considering giving a larger grant of money to the street department and if that is done more of the tarvia and oil will be used. Personally he was very much pleased with the results of the experiments he had made with tarvia and agreed with Mr. Chant that it was an excellent preparation for preventing disintegration of macadam roads but he believed that oil was more successful as a dust layer.

R. A. Jones, superintendent of streets for Waltham, said that he has found no preparation yet that he would consider a success. He said that he had experimented with tarvia and found it unsuccessful as a dust-layer. Outside of using some tarvia in road construction, he believed that Waltham would use water altogether on its streets this year as no appropriation had been made for any purpose but watering. He also stated that if Waltham were to use anything but water on its streets the city could not legally assess the abutters unless an amendment to the present watering law, now pending before the Legislature, should be passed.

Charles W. Ross, the Newton street commissioner, said that his city would use both terracol and hot tarvia, as they found both preparations gave excellent results. He believes that cities and towns will find it cheaper to adopt a surfacing system than to stand the expense of street watering, without compounding the injury to the street worked by constant watering.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP IN GOOD FLIGHT

The Count Leaves Loiching for Munich and the Great Balloon Is Reported Over Moosburg in Afternoon.

BERLIN—Count Zeppelin in his airship reascended shortly after 11 o'clock today at Loiching and reports this afternoon that he had reached a point over Moosburg and is having a successful flight to Munich. Major Sperling and the others who accompanied the count in his exciting flight Thursday are again his passengers.

Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria and his staff are at Munich.

The airship was thoroughly overhauled today and aside from a slight disability in the rear motor, it was found not to have suffered from its buffeting. Count Zeppelin looks upon the experience as proof of the safety of his airship.

He says the party was never in any peril and that the only possible danger was in attempting to land during the heavy wind. Even this fact was accomplished with safety.

MUNICH—Count Zeppelin landed here early this afternoon, the trip from Loiching being made without incident. The count intends to return to Friedrichshafen this evening.

Prosecutor in the Great Sugar Fraud Case Recovers a Million for the Nation



HENRY L. STIMSON.

Who made possible collection of over a million dollars.

MAYOR HIBBARD IS OPPOSED TO PRODUCTION OF "SALOME"

Chief Executive of Boston Notifies Frohman and Harris, Lessees of Theater, of His Objection to the Opera Scheduled for Next Thursday.

Mayor Hibbard today notified Frohman & Harris, lessees of the Boston Theater, that he was opposed to the presentation of "Salome" on Thursday next.

He took this step because of the character of the protests made to him on the matter, because of his doubt as to the morality of the performance and, furthermore, because of the fact that it was planned to make the presentation during the period of holy week.

Information was brought to the mayor among other things which influenced this step that some time since the promise was made by one of the representative officers of the Boston Theater that Mr. Hammerstein would not attempt to bring about the performance in this city.

Shortly after noon today the mayor met in his office Mr. Levering of the

Boston Theater, Mr. Hammerstein's son, and another representative of the Hammerstein forces, when he made the request that the intention to give the performance be abandoned.

Before they left he said he hoped for their ready acquiescence to his request, but that he felt obliged to warn them that if they maintained their original intention to present his opera he would invoke such powers as he possessed to stop the presentation.

Director Hammerstein of the Manhattan Opera Company announces that the people of Boston want to hear "Salome," so he is going to produce it here. The opera is scheduled to be given in the Boston Theater next Thursday afternoon, with Mary Garden, Dufranne and Dalmore as principal singers.

Congress Hears Filipino Attack Tariff

WASHINGTON—Today for the first time in the history of the government, a native Filipino, Pablo Ocampo, one of the two delegates from the Philippine islands, addressed the House of Representatives. He was a swarthy man with a characteristic Malayan cast of features.

He was formerly one of Aguinaldo's insurrectors. He spoke from manuscript in broken English that was very difficult for the members to understand.

Mr. Ocampo attacked the Philippine provision of the Payne bill, declaring that it establishes a novel free trade system, free admission of American products into the islands and the restriction of Philippine imports into this country.

"The lack of reciprocity in that provision of the bill," he said, "makes it inequitable as the Philippines considered a poor and small country, are under the protection of the United States, a gigantic and wealthy nation."

He presented a resolution of the Philippine Legislature asking abolition of the Dingley duty on sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes, agricultural machinery, and apparatus for repairing roads.

"If really the retention of the Philippines is not for the purpose of exploiting them," he said, "but to uplift and liberate them, as heretofore declared by the American people, and believed in good faith by the Filipinos, this house should not pass this objectionable provision of the Payne bill."

LOWERING OF MILK STANDARD OPPOSED BY STATE EXPERTS

Professor Lythgoe, analyst for the state board of health, was before the committee on agriculture at the State House this morning at the continued hearing on milk in rebuttal of the testimony of those who would readjust the standard. Mr. Lythgoe sustained the position taken by contractor Whiting, that on a high-grade milk water up to 10 per cent could be detected and that on a low grade milk water to 5 per cent could escape detection. The state analyst took the ground that there should not be more than two tenths of 10 per cent difference on solids and one tenth of 1 per cent on fats, between first-class experienced chemical analysis of any milk sample.

He gave figures of four analyses of the same milk by himself and his three assistants in the state laboratory respectively. The first showed 13.59 solids, 4.30 fats; the next, 13.52 solids, 4.20 fats; the third, 13.60 and 4.30 respectively, and the fourth, 13.62 and 4.30. Taking analyses of the same milk by outside chemists, the variation was very great. The first was 13.60 solids, 4.1 per cent fats; second, 12.44 solids, 3.4 per cent fats; third, 12.39, 2.4; fourth, 12.46, 2.35; fifth, 12.50, 3.2; sixth, 12.16, 3.4; seventh, 13.55, 4.55; eighth, 13.57, 4.6.

Mr. Parker asked if he disclaimed all responsibility as to prosecutions by the state board. Mr. Lythgoe replied yes. He said he didn't come to be cross-examined but to give information.

The attorney continued, bringing from the professor after much questioning the admission that he had to fix an arbitrary standard. To the question whether he was not making his predicate a pure natural milk, Mr. Lythgoe said, it is the lowest standard they can find. He admitted finally that as a standard it did not actually aid in establishing the absolute purity of the milk.

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The hearing upon the milk standard is now closed, but on next Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. the committee will take up House bills 461, 1042 and 1043. If anybody else is to be heard on the milk standard the committee will hear him in executive session.

BOSTON INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS GET NEW QUARTERS

Quit the Federal Building This Month to Allow the Postoffice Department to Expand.

Collector of Internal Revenue James A. Gill today announced his plans for moving from the present quarters in the Federal building to new offices in the new International Trust Company building at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets, the move being forced by the order of the treasury department in order to make more room for the post-office department. Collector Gill stated that he expects to be well located in the new offices by May 1.

The collector and his staff are greatly pleased with the move, as they will thus be afforded some of the finest offices in the city, and their present crowded quarters are anything but desirable. Seventeen rooms on the fourth floor of the new building have been retained by the treasury department for occupancy by Collector Gill and his staff, and they will be entirely fitted by the owners of the building, so that all the internal revenue department will have to do is to move the office furniture, files and the like.

The 17 rooms will give a total floor space of 32,000 feet and will be leased from year to year, this plan being necessary because the appropriation for the department in Boston will not be sufficient to permit a 10-year lease being taken.

One of the features of the new offices will be a large reception room where callers on the collector will await him. In the present quarters in the federal building these are obliged to wait in the corridor of the building sitting in a most undesirable passageway.

The quarters which will be vacated by Collector Gill in the federal building will be refitted for the use of Chief Postoffice Inspector Lawrence Leatherman and his inspectors; their present quarters will, in turn be fitted up for the heads of the several postal departments now quartered on the first floor of the building.

The Ex-President Is Unofficially Shown Over the City by English Governor and American Consul.

Ideas of Teachers of the Classics Are Praised Today by President Huntington

In extending a greeting to the members of the Classical Association of New England at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, this afternoon, President William E. Huntington told them that the classical teachers of today are imbued with such fine ideals in learning, and with such fixed determination to conserve the highest standards in education, that their influence is becoming very important.

President Huntington's address was delivered just after the opening of the convention, which is presided over by Prof. John H. Hewitt, president of the association. He said:

"This association meets today for the discussion of important subjects that teachers of the classics should understand and unfold. Boston University gives you, ladies and gentlemen, a cordial greeting and offers such hospitalities as we can furnish, most freely.

"Our faculty here has always been tenacious of the time-honored theory that the A. B. degree should stand for a somewhat thorough-going knowledge of the ancient languages, Latin and Greek. It was with great reluctance that we gave up Greek as a requirement for this degree, and even diminished the amount of required Latin. But the tide against the ancient languages was too strong to resist. We do not cease, however, to feel considerable anxiety for the cause of

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TRIP IS PLEASANT

GIBRALTAR—Col. Theodore Roosevelt landed at Gibraltar shortly before 10 o'clock this morning and for nearly two hours was the center of an enthusiastic demonstration in which England took advantage of her first opportunity to pay her respects to the distinguished traveler. At Mr. Roosevelt's request the reception was unofficial.

Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, governor of Gibraltar, and Richard L. Sprague, the American consul, took Mr. Roosevelt, his son Kermit and other members of the party in charge the moment the Hamburg's gangplank was lowered.

The expenditures continue to increase although they are considerably less than was anticipated one month ago when the Sixtieth Congress adjourned.

The total March receipts are \$53,377,012 and the expenditures \$56,444,534, leaving a deficit for the month of \$3,067,522, and one for the nine months of the present fiscal year of \$89,429,501. The receipts from customs are within \$1,000,000 of the figures for March of that year. The internal revenue receipts, however, are over \$2,000,000 short of March, 1907.

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The newly created Senate budget committee, or as it is called, the committee on public expenditure, through a sub-committee is hard at work in an endeavor to discover the leaks through which the government money runs, and the means to plug them up. Duplication of work by the several departments is to be prevented and an effort made to correlate the business of the government so as to check wastefulness. The ambition of bureau chiefs to enlarge their departments at the expense of the public treasury is to be checked and new propositions that may be advanced will be carefully scrutinized before Congress will embark on fresh schemes.

At the same time, similar steps are being taken in Congress to keep the appropriations to a minimum.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

ASSOCIATE OF ROYAL ACADEMY

Bertram Mackennal, Well Known Australian Sculptor, First of His Countrymen to Be So Honored.

LONDON, England—Bertram Mackennal, the well known sculptor, is the first Australian to be elected an associate of the Royal Academy. At a dinner given him recently a number of prominent Englishmen and colonials were present, and Mr. Mackennal's works were reviewed in terms of the highest praise, his sculpture "The Earth and the Elements" being compared with Rodin's for force and originality.

Lord Tennyson, the chairman, referred to Australia's individualistic art as a power that would in time come to Great Britain to renew, reinvigorate and reconstruct the inhabitants of the old land, a movement in which a noble and poetic sculptor was a pioneer.

Mr. Mackennal, replying, spoke of his great joy and pride when asked to sign his name to the roll that contained the great names of English art from Sir Joshua Reynolds to our day. He thought that artists living in one of the outposts of the empire gained fully as much as they would by passing their youth far from the great centers of art. A boy born in what is termed a new country acquired a wonderful sense of perspective, while his imagination was stimulated by the bush, as full of mystery and adventure as it had been in primeval times. To live in such a land is a privilege, for there nature retained the robes she had worn in the beginning, and the vast silences and great distances of so-called new lands in reality characterized the oldest in the world.

RUSSIA ADOPTS HER ARMY BUDGET

ST. PETERSBURG—The Douma adopted the army budget of \$256,300,000, an increase of \$21,800,000 over last year. Lieutenant-General Zabelin, representing Minister of War General Soukhomlinoff, announced plans for the strengthening of the defenses of the western frontier and the abandonment of secondary fortresses. Mobilization, he said, would be put under the charge of the general staff, the requirement for which would be raised. A particular effort was to be made by the war minister to improve military instruction and reduce the "red tape" system in administrative matters to a minimum.

The speakers avoided criticisms of the army. M. Guchkov, leader of the Octobrists, expressed gratification at the policy of reform indicated in recent appointments.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—Grand Opera—(See list below).
CASTLE SQUARE—"All on Account of Eliza."
COLONIAL—"The Girls of Göttingen."
GLOBE—"Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."
MAJESTIC—"Mr. Hamlet from Broadway."
OPERA—"Hamlet."
PARK—"Father and the Boys."
TREMONT—"The Servant in the House."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Brewster's Millions."
ALHAMBRA—Vanderbil.
ASTOR—"The Man from Home."
BELASCO—"The Fighting Hope."
BIJOU—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
BROADWAY—Vanderbil.
CASINO—Vanderbil.
COLONIAL—Vanderbil.
CRITERION—"An Englishman's Home."
DRAWS—H. S. Holden in repertory.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings and SATURDAY afternoon, "Lord Dundreary."
SATURDAY evening, "Hamlet."
EMMY—"The Young Woman Knows."
GAETY—"The Traveling Salesman."
GARDEN—"The Conflict."
GARRICK—"The Patriot."
GERALD (Irving place)—"Love Watches"
in German.
GEIMAN (Madison ave. and 59th)—
Dramas in German.
GRAND OPERA—"Peggy Macrae."
HACKETT'S—"Woman's Way."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vanderbil.
HERALD SQUARE—"The Return of Eve."
HEDGERY—"The Merchant of Venice."
HUDSON—"The Third Degree."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Fate Co-Ed."
LIBERTY—"Foot There Was."
LYRIC—"The Man of Tomorrow."
LYRIC—"The Blue Mouse."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—
TUESDAY evening—"Die Meistersinger."
MUSICAL—Vanderbil.
MAJESTIC—"The Neelyweds and Their Baby."
MANHATTAN ELLIOTT'S—"The Bachelor."
NEW AMSTERDAM—Robert Mantell in
reptore.
SATURDAY afternoon, "Macbeth."
SATURDAY evening, "Richellen."
NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence."
SAVOY—"The Battle."
STUVESEN—"The Easiest Way."
WALLACK'S—"Sham."
WEST END—"The Goddess of Reason."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vanderbil.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Via Wire."
COLONIAL—"Little Nemo."
GARRICK—"The Great John Gant."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Head of the Hamarket"—Vanderbil.
ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Writing on the Wall."
LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl."
MCKEE'S—"The Great Divide."
MAJESTIC—Vanderbil.
OLYMPIC—Vanderbil.
PACIFIC—"The Mystery."
PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tongt."
STUDIOPAINTER—"Cameo Kirby."
WHITELEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

MANHATTAN OPERA COMPANY.

BOSTON THEATRE—
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"La Bohème."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"Aida."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

FRIDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 8:30 p. m.—20th re-
hearsal Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SATURDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—20th concert,
Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SUNDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Pension Fund
Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra,
assisted by Mischa Elman.

REACTION NOTICED IN EXULTATION AT BALKAN VICTORY

History Tells Story of Empire's Control of Third of Area of the Then Known World.

VIENNA, Austria—A reaction is already noticeable in the popular exultation over Baron Ahrenthal's victory in the Balkan crisis. People are beginning to realize that a success which is diplomatic only in appearance, but in reality is a triumph of militarism, must place the future relations of Germany and Austria with England and France, and not only Russia, on a frankly military basis.

It is true that in the case of Germany this is no innovation, but it is a decided one in Austria's case. Prior to Ahrenthal's Balkan adventure, England's and Austria's relations were of the most cordial nature, notwithstanding the fact that the Anglo-Russian agreement had cancelled their historical relations in the Balkans. On no less satisfactory terms had Austria been with France, a fact which reacted favorably on Austria's relations to Russia.

All this is entirely wiped out, and Ahrenthal himself is far from easy about it, judging from an inspired article of his paper, the *Fremdenblatt*. What the latter has to say is intended as a sharp rebuke to English and French jingo press, but it professes to take these jingoes so seriously as to accurately identify them with the general public and even with the government.

At one time more than a third of the area of the then "known world" had shaken to the tread of the soldier of Ahrenthal's triumph, due as it was, not to Austria's right but to Germany's might. "In our confident hope," it says, "that the general joy over the averting of war would not allow other feelings to crop up, we have been disappointed. Nobody need wonder if we draw our own conclusions therefrom for the future. The resentment which exists against us prompts us to maintain our military power at the very least on its present level."

This is the language of isolation, notwithstanding Italy's falling in line at the eleventh hour and the alleged pro-Austrian volte-face of the Czar, which was heralded as a return to the days of Prince Lobanoff when the three empires stood so close that a German-Austrian-Russian alliance was talked of in enthusiastic quarters.

The relief at the avoidance of war is immense, but apart from an ephemeral satisfaction over the retreat of the triple entente, it cannot be said that Baron Ahrenthal's policy is popular. He has definitely committed Austria-Hungary to a course that presupposes complete political and military solidarity with Germany, and therefore not only tends to make Italy's position in the Dreibund quite untenable but must sooner or later result either in a voluntary submission of Austria to German policy or a struggle for supremacy. The net result of the crisis is that Austria now shares Germany's isolation, where before she had a number of friends despite her German alliance.

**GREAT BRITAIN
TO SELL BOATS**

PARIS—A recent discovery that will undoubtedly be of greatest value to farmers the world over is that of the prototype of wheat. A young agriculturist, Mr. Aaronsohn, first came upon what he calls "the ancestor of wheat" in 1906. The first specimens of this grain he found growing among the jujube and almond trees on Mount Naphtali, in Higher Galilee. Later, he learned that vast fields of the same grain lay stretched out at the foot of the Hermon and in the regions across the Jordan. In 1907, on an expedition around the Dead sea, he was surprised to discover the existence of similar fields in ancient Mons.

For the last two or three years he has been making exhaustive studies of the origin and cultivation of cereals, and has come to the conclusion that his discovery is none other than the prototype of our modern wheat. He has at last submitted the fruit of his researches to the Botanical Society here.

"One of the most remarkable things about this species of wheat," said Mr. Aaronsohn in an interview, "is that it grows wild under what would seem the most unfavorable conditions. It springs up in rocky soil, on the slopes of the sun-baked hills where there is scarcely any other vegetation—no plants at all. In spite of these disadvantages, the wheat is of splendid size and quality. The average grains measure 11 millimetres, whereas the grains of the cultivated wheat are usually only from 5 to 10 millimetres long. This sturdy cereal seems to be absolutely climate-proof. It grows in hollows 300 or more feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and in the salt regions of the Jordan, and then again 3000 to 4000 feet above the sea."

"And that is just where its great agricultural value lies. By processes of selection and careful grafting, this grain could be made to grow in regions where cultivation is now thought impossible. It could be introduced in Algiers, Tunis, and the countries bordering the Sahara. It could be taken to Syria, Turkistan, and Egypt, and to certain parts of South America."

**GERMAN THEATER
FOR LONDON**

LONDON—The Germans of this city have patronized all theatrical companies calling here and playing in German so extensively and their success has been so pronounced that a German theater, given up entirely to the productions of the fatherland, is to be established shortly.

The prime mover in the scheme is J. T. Grein, the eminent dramatic critic, who is himself of German parentage.

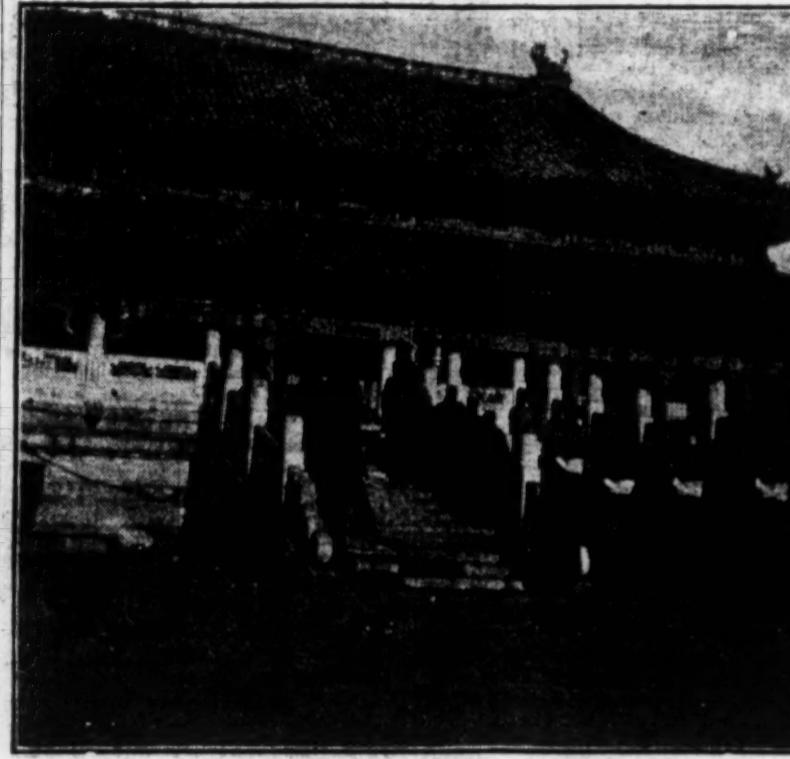
BERLIN—The Prussian government has introduced a bill in the diet for bidding foreigners from acquiring mineral properties and operating mines within Prussia, without special permission.

GERMANY ISSUES DENIAL.

BERLIN—A semi-official note gives complete denial to the statement that Germany threatened Russia to oblige that country to recognize the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

REACTION NOTICED IN EXULTATION AT BALKAN VICTORY

CHINA MAY BECOME GREAT NATION



HEADQUARTERS OF CHINESE IMPERIAL POWER.

This scene represents one of the many century-old palaces still in use at the present day in the Forbidden City within which the Chinese emperors and their suites pass most of their lives. The men on the steps are palace attendants. In these halls have been made the edicts that at one time governed nearly one third the area of the then known world.

through the magnificent national egotism of China, the Celestial mountains, as well-nigh impenetrable to the expeditions of peace. Sven Hedin and Abruzzi will attest the difficulty of traversing Central Asia; and the military problems of maintaining lines of communication and supplying troops on such a campaign might appeal a modern commander. Yet the Chinese government was able to stretch out its sword arm across the more than Alpine mountain ranges of the Dzungari country.

Here was presented a spectacle of Mongolian conquerors administering government to a mixed Aryan and Turanian population.

Again and again the continuity of Chinese power has been broken by some invasion. Sometimes the interruption has been for centuries; again, only for a decade or two; but, inexorably as fate, Chinese sovereignty would be set up again and again, the ancient con-

querors retaking the region, little by little, and reestablishing themselves. In the longest of these interregnum Chinese power and Chinese influence have almost ceased to be remembered in the province, but with each fresh incursion Chinese officials and merchants came trooping in, married wives of the country, built yamens, shops, towns, fortresses and walls, and settled down in true Chinese complacency.

The relics of a wall and of a mural

civilization discovered by Dr. Stein in this region are the visible tokens of the sway that was extended there when the world was much younger than now; but after all it was a great ethical movement, characteristic of not one generation, but of an age. In Chinese philosophy perhaps the most significant axiom is "There is plenty of time." China never hurries; and in that long-vanished age, as today, China's most effective armament and defense has been an imperturbable placidity.

As in Tibet—anched in the 13th century by Tartar conquerors of China, themselves becoming a part of the massive and immutable Chinese establishment—the people have been let very largely alone and have gone their contented way, set off from their political masters by several hundred miles of Gobi desert and from the rest of the world by the everlasting Himalayas. Uighur, Tartar and Tibetan invaders have come and gone, and paganism has been superseded by Buddhism, which in turn has yielded to Islamism, but without radical alteration in the life of the country. As a buffer state it has served its purpose ideally, and probably this use was foreseen by the early Chinese imperialists.

With the awakening of a new national

spirit among the Chinese and with evi-

dences of greater vigor in the Manchu

dynasty, a new policy is developing

toward the outlying colonies, and Tibet

and Eastern Turkestan may very well

become fields for successful improvement

at the hands of new China.

Here was presented a spectacle of Mon-

golian conquerors administering govern-

ment to a mixed Aryan and Turanian

population.

A National Liberal Deputy, Dr. Strel-

mann, protested against the misconcep-

tions of German factory methods, wages

and habits of living, which appear to

underlie some of the new tariff pro-

posals. As an instance of this new tariff

proposals, Dr. Strelmann claims that

the terms of the latter, the estimates

of the German chambers of commerce

were to determine the market values

of the manufacturers. This agreement

would be simply squashed by the applica-

tion, as now proposed, of American

wholesale prices. Despite the apparent

reduction in some duties, the count-

er would be raised very considerably,

and the duty would be raised to

more than \$100,000,000, or one-fourth.

Count Kanitz felt that the German

government was practically powerless

in consequence of its radically mistaken

tariff policy toward the United States.

He asked how the government was going

to remedy this state of affairs, but re-

ceived no answer from Foreign Secre-

tary von Schoen.

Count Kanitz felt that the German

government was practically powerless

in consequence of its radically mis-

taken tariff policy toward the United

States.

Count Kanitz, Conservative deputy, ex-

pressed the conviction that one of the

objects of the new tariff bill was un-

doubtedly the quiet repudiation of the

provisional agreement entered into by

Germany and America. According to

the terms of the latter, the estimates

of the German chambers of commerce

were to determine the market values

of the manufacturers. This agreement

would be simply squashed by the applica-

tion, as now proposed, of American

wholesale prices. Despite the apparent

reduction in some duties, the count-

er would be raised very considerably,

and the duty would be raised to

more than \$100,000,000, or one-fourth.

Count

Leading Events in Athletic World

YALE TRACK MEN LEAVE SATURDAY ON SOUTHERN TRIP

Will Hold Dual Meet with University of Virginia and Enter the Pennsylvania Games.

TO MEET PRESIDENT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The only major athletic team of Yale University now left in this city is the track squad and that leaves Saturday night for Washington on the first southern trip ever taken by a Yale track team. The men will leave in time to reach Washington Sunday morning, meeting the President and taking the 3 o'clock train for Charlottesville, where the training will be held.

Practise will be carried on twice a day until April 10, the date set for the University of Virginia meet. The team will then be disbanded, with the exception of the relay men, and possibly three or four others, who will leave for Atlantic City, to take part in a two-mile relay race with either Princeton or Pennsylvania on the night of April 12.

The meet with University of Virginia promises to be a very good one, as her team is especially strong in the sprints, quarter and half-mile, the broad jump and the hurdles. J. A. Rector is expected to run in the 100-yard dash and should easily capture the event. Yale will enter the following men:

100-yard dash—G. M. Butler '09, C. W. Baird '10 S.
220-yard dash—R. B. Burch '09, C. W. Baird '10 S.

400-yard run—E. P. Seymour '09, A. G. Heidrich '09 S.

880-yard run—R. A. Spitzer '09, M. D. Kirjassoff '10.

One-mile run—R. A. Spitzer '09, C. T. Cooney '10, R. L. Mann '09 S.

Two-mile run—C. L. Lightner '09, A. M. Baird '10, M. Weeks '09.

Shot put—R. Kilpatrick '11, H. F. Andrews '10 S. W. A. Goebel '10.

Hammer throw—C. T. Cooney '10, H. F. Andrus '10 S. W. A. Goebel '10.

High jump—W. Canfield '09 S., R. A. Riley '09 S.

Long jump—C. S. Campbell '09, F. T. Nelson '10, E. H. Reynolds '09 S.

120-yard hurdles—L. V. Howe '09 S., L. M. King '10.

Broad jump—R. Kilpatrick '11, C. W. Baird '10 S.

Trainer Mack has made arrangements to come back to New Haven April 12, in order to train such men as may return early. During the entire vacation the track house will be kept open for the use of the track men remaining here.

COLONIALS WIN TITLE AT LAST

The Colonial Club of Dorchester finally won the championship of the Amateur Boston Pin League Thursday night by a clean victory over the Newton Club in the final roll-off match at West Roxbury, winning all four points.

Charles Bean was high man, with a 121 single and 313 total.

COLONIALS

	2	3	Total
House	.85	.98	116
C. Bean	.121	.99	313
Drisko	.95	101	306
L. Bean	.105	103	300
A. Bean	.94	83	269
Team totals	.500	486	1487
NEWTON			
Swasey	.100	.91	107
Dickson	.76	.90	166
Paul	.88	111	101
Dubug	.86	89	107
Lake	.102	101	91
Team totals	.452	479	1429

CATSKILL SYSTEM WILL PAY NEW YORK TEN MILLION A YEAR

NEW YORK—Ten million dollars a year will be the income to this city after 1915 from the new Catskill water system, which cost \$161,000,000, according to Charles M. Chadwick, a member of the board of water supply, who addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce. He said that in his calculation an operation of 30 years was taken into account, beginning with the sale of water in 1915, when it is expected that the first delivery from the new system will be made, and that a meter price of \$65 per 1,000,000 gallons is figured.

"This shows a return of \$200,000 from the sale of water," said Commissioner Chadwick, "which would cover the \$161,000,000, principal, and interest on the bonds and the cost of maintenance and operation for that period, and leave a net surplus."

Discussing the engineering features of the work, Mr. Chadwick said that he had noticed that critics of the board of water supply accused it of obliging the city to an expenditure of \$100,000,000 without knowing how to cross the Hudson river.

"The board of water supply does know how to cross the Hudson river," he said, "and it is a simple proposition. We can cross it in three ways. We can cross it by a bridge, such as the Poughkeepsie bridge. Or we can cross it by pipe lines, or again, in the ideal way, by a siphon underneath the river through the solid rock."

SCHOOL ROWING SEASON BEGINS

Three Schools Report to the Coaches for First Instructions of the Year—Others Report Today.

With the reporting of three crews representing Roxbury Latin, Rindge Manual Training and Dorchester High Thursday, schoolboy rowing on the Charles for 1909 was begun. Candidates for these fours reported to Coaches Graney and O'Leary at the B. A. A. boathouse and were given a good afternoon's workout. Dorchester was the only school that did not have men enough to make up a crew, and Rindge furnished the necessary one. Roxbury Latin showed up best in practise, but it will be impossible to tell how they will develop as most of the men are new to rowing. Candidates for English High, Nobles & Greenough, Brookline High, Volkmann and Cambridge Latin will report this afternoon for the first time. Stone will not enter a crew in these races this year. It will be represented by an eight and four, and will probably have its usual eight-oar race with the Cascadia school at Ithaca this year. Practise for this school will begin Monday with Lindsay, the old Stone and Harvard oarsmen, in charge.

Thursday's crews rowed in the following order:

Roxbury Latin, first crew—Crombie, stroke; Fallon, 3; Meade, 2; Berenson, bow; Rollins, coxswain. Second crew—Gardner, stroke; Swain, 3; Hyde, 2; Price, bow; Greer, coxswain.

Dorchester High—Kidder, stroke; Fletcher, 3; Nelson, 2; Kronenberg, bow; Crane, coxswain.

WOMEN WANT DISTANCE RUN

ELGIN, Ill.—Should women drivers and women in general be barred from the annual tour of the American Automobile Association, there is one driver who will be greatly disappointed. Miss Alice Potter of this city, whose sensational round trip to New York in a Haynes car last summer, carrying three lady friends and no man, caused comment, had every intention of entering her big car in the annual tour of 1909 and competing against Mrs. Cuneo, America's premier woman driver. Miss Potter said recently in a letter, "Should the A. A. A. through the makers take any such action as they propose, I believe that the time will be ripe for the formation of a national annual run for women drivers, in which only women will be allowed to enter. I am confident that there are a sufficient number of capable drivers in the United States to make such a run a grand one."

So confident is Miss Potter of her ability to handle her big car under all circumstances, that she is going right ahead in her plans for a transcontinental trip some time this year. Her trip will be well planned, and will be made for women alone, as she will take with her no man at all, doing all the necessary work on the car herself, and extricating herself from whatever troubles may be set her en route.

PRINCETON WINS A GAME.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton won for the first time this season Thursday defeating Bowdoin 7 to 2. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Princeton	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runn, Bard, Ballin, Dillon, Sides 2. Warwick, Reed, Brooks, Power, Two-base hit, Clifford, Stolen bases, Ballin, Dillon 2. Fife, bases on balls, of Maine 1. Feuer 2, off Cunningham 1. Sacrifice hits, Warwick, Reed. Struck out, by Manter 7. Dugug, Reed 3, by Cunningham 1. Double play, Warwick to Reed, Reed to Dillon. Hit by pitcher, Brooks, Dillon. Passed balls, Wilson 2.

BANQUET GIVEN TRAVERS.

NEW YORK—More than 50 members of the Montclair Golf Club gave a farewell dinner at the clubhouse to Jerome D. Travers, America's national golf champion Thursday night, who will sail for Scotland tomorrow to play for the British amateur golf championship during the last week of May. Travers is the holder of the Montclair Club championship and he also holds the New Jersey state title.

WILL PLAY FOR CHESS TITLE.

The New England Chess Association is to hold its annual meeting May 29 at the Boston Chess Club. The annual championship tournament will be held then between seven players representing the six New England states and the metropolitan district of Boston. In the evening there will probably be a simultaneous exhibition by some well known masters.

EAST BOSTON WINS MEET.

The East Boston High School boys won the triangular indoor meet for midgets from Brighton and Dorchester high school teams at the latter's gymnasium Thursday by a margin of 23 points. Brighton was second and Dorchester third. The honors for second place developed into a close race, Brighton getting 11 and Dorchester 9 points.

DETROIT WINS GAME.

DALLAS, Tex.—Detroit played its regular lineup Thursday, and while both teams put up an errorless game the home team was unable to score. Detroit won by three runs.

CANADIAN CREW AT SYRACUSE.

TORONTO—The Argonaut rowing committee has announced that it will send an eight and a four-oared crew to Syracuse to row May 29.

MUST DEVELOP NEW MEN.

DARTMOUTH MUST DEVELOP MANY NEW TRACK TEAM MEN

Sherman and Hawley Only Members of Last Year's New England Champions of Known Quality Left.

WALKER IS CAPTAIN

HANOVER, N. H.—Captain Walker and Coach Bowler of the Dartmouth College track squad have a hard task before them to develop a track team this spring that will repeat the showings made by the 1907 and 1908 teams. A. B. Shaw, the champion hurdler, Shipley, Carns and Evans, the speedy middle distance men, who were the mainstays of last year's team and would have been sure point-winners this year, graduated last June. Peever, who picked up some points in the weight events, has also left college. This leaves the Dartmouth team very weak in these events.

Of last year's men Sherman, the sprinter and broad jumper, and Hawley, the sprinter, are the only exceptionally good men left as a nucleus for this year's team, although Dr. Palmer, in the high jump, gave some promise last year of developing into point winners.

The half mile has always been one of Dartmouth's strongest events, but with the loss of Shipley and Carns the college will not have a single veteran in the event this year. The most likely candidate for the distance is Preble, a Chicago freshman. He won the event in the fall interclass games, and shows promise of developing into a good man. Hall '12 is also a possibility and showed up fairly well in the Columbia meet last winter.

The loss of Shaw in the hurdles will be most keenly felt. Bolland, who played half on the eleven last fall, was a good man at this event, but he left college in February and there is now practically no dependable man for the events. Holdman, Hotaling and Marks were the second string men last year and they must be developed into place winners if Dartmouth is to score in this event.

As usual, Dartmouth is strongest in the sprints. Sherman is a star man and may be counted on to win points in any meet. Hawley is also a good man, and Marks and Ingwers, varsity football men, will probably secure some points. There are also a number of promising freshmen.

In the distance runs Captain Walker, Barstow and Noyes are left from last year. There are also a number of promising candidates from the freshman class but they are all inexperienced men and the distances will probably prove to be the point at which Dartmouth will be weakest this year.

In the field events Dartmouth should show up well. Holdman, a transfer from Washington University who could not compete last year, will be eligible this year and will be a big addition to the team. He can do close to 12 feet in the pole vault and should be a point winner.

In the broad jump Sherman is above the average college material, and in the high jump E. Palmer did good work last year.

D. Palmer and Johnson of last year's team are left in the weights. Besides Palmer in the shot put, Tobin, the football guard, is doing promising work, while in the hammer event Lewis, a freshman, is excellent material and will be a good second string man to Johnson.

In the discus Hawley, who took points in the event last year, will be the first string man.

Dartmouth has 10 "D" men still in the college and with this material to build is the hope of developing a team of average strength which shall keep Dartmouth in the place that she has won for herself in track events. The team meets Harvard and Williams in dual meets on May 8 and 15 and will enter men for the New England Intercollegiate and the I. A. A. A. meets, in both of which it will compete.

A. A. U. ANNOUNCES ITS SANCTIONS

Secretary J. F. Facey of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has announced the following sanctions for cross-country and distance for amateurs:

April 5—Ten-mile handicap road race, New Dorchester, A. A., and 12-mile race at Pawtucket, R. I.

April 10—Ten-mile handicap road race, Cuthbert, 10-mile handicap road race, 100-yard, 880-yard and one-mile road handicap, Lawrence Athletic Club; April 15—Ten-mile race at Pawtucket, R. I.

April 18—Ten-mile cross-country race, Quarry A. C., Fall River; cross-country race, Foster Company, Fall River; Marathon race, Boston Athletic Association; May 1—Ten-mile handicap race, Lynn Y. C. A., Lynn.

WESTON WINS SECOND INNING.

CHICAGO—Charles Weston won the second block for the pool championship of America from Thomas Hueston, the champion, Thursday night, 23 to 204. Both men played in brilliant form, runs of 15 being very frequent. The third block of the game will be played tonight and the final Saturday night. Previous scores: Hueston 201, Weston 146. The unusual record of 17 runs of 15 was made, 10 by Weston and seven by Hueston.

JONES MAY PLAY AGAIN.

CHICAGO—President Charles Comiskey of the Chicago American Baseball Club has arrived home from his trip to the Pacific coast. He repudiated the report that Fielder Jones had definitely declined to play with the Chicago club this season. Comiskey declared that Jones had promised to come back if there was any possible way to arrange other business in Portland, Ore.

DETROIT WINS GAME.

DALLAS, Tex.—Detroit played its regular lineup Thursday, and while both teams put up an errorless game the home team was unable to score. Detroit won by three runs.

CHICAGO AMERICANS WIN.

SIERRA BLanca, Tex.—The Chicago Americans stopped at El Paso Thursday in a close game by a score of 5 to 4. McClure pitched for Amherst and was batted for 12 hits.

MUST DEVELOP NEW MEN.



EASY VICTORIES ARE SECURED BY THE BOSTON TEAMS

Nashville and University of Georgia Prove to Be No Match for the Big League Clubs.

SOME HARD BATTING

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Boston Americans play their second game with Nashville this afternoon, and unless the local team shows much better form, it should prove an easy victory for Lake's team. Elman will start in the box for Boston. It will probably be the last game played by him for Boston this year, as waivers have been granted on him, Barger and Thielman.

Thursday's game resulted in an easy victory for Boston. The Nashville pitchers were touched up for 13 hits with a total of 15 bases, resulting in nine runs. Cheek and Barber pitched for Boston and held the local team down to 4 singles. Gessler, Speaker and McConnell distinguished themselves at the bat. The score:

	A	B	R	IB	TB	PO	A	E
Totals	40	9	13	15	27	10	5	5

	A	R	IB	TB	PO	A	E
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SENATORS REJECT BILL TO ESTABLISH A PARKMAN BOARD

The Massachusetts Senate has rejected the bill to establish the Parkman foundation or board of trustees to administer the \$5,000,000, which, by the will of the late George F. Parkman, was left to the city of Boston for park purposes. The chief argument used against the bill late Thursday afternoon was that nowhere did it appear that the testator had contemplated such a procedure, but rather the contrary, in leaving the money to the city and not to a board of trustees. The bill came to the Senate in the petition of Mayor Hibbard.

The bill providing that the state board of health should make regulations as to the handling of milk, to secure purity, cleanliness and healthfulness, was defeated by a vote of 4 to 16; the Senate admiring that the local boards could well handle the matter.

Governor Draper has signed the bill to require the display of the national flag on the public schools of the state. Up to the passage of this act school committees were required to provide flags for each school in their charge and proper means for displaying it. Further than that the law simply said that the flags may be displayed. The new law, however, changes this word "may" to "shall," endeavoring to make it compulsory.

No provision is made, however, for a fine in case a flag is not displayed. It will still remain for school committees to look out for it with a feeling that nothing will happen to a delinquent board if it neglects this duty.

The state board of education is expecting to send a formal notice to each school board in the state in a few days officially calling attention to the new law and asking local authorities to see that it is enforced.

SHIPPING NEWS

Three large steamers arrived in the harbor this morning. Two of them, the Leyland liner Caledonian, Capt. Carnon, and the Georgian, Captain Wood, of the same line, docked at Hoosac docks, Charlestown. The other, the Carisbrook, Captain Carlstrom, from Havana, Cuba, berthed at Boston wharf, South Boston. The Caledonian sailed from Manchester March 17 and brings a large general cargo and 28 cattle. The Georgian left London three days later with a large and varied freight and 21 cattle. The Carisbrook brings an extensive consignment of sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company.

The steamship Philadelphia, Captain Gardner, sailing from Hoosac docks, Charlestown, at 8:30 this morning for London, is about three-quarters full of freight, her principal shipments being 32,000 bushels of wheat, 86,000 bushels of corn, 300 tons of provisions, 150 tons of flour, 150 tons of lumber and 707 head of cattle.

The White Star line steamship Romanic, Captain David, sailed from Naples Wednesday evening with 1200 steerage passengers. She will call at the Azores, where 200 or 300 additional steerage will join the vessel. The Romanic also has 550 saloon passengers and 110 second cabin. She will arrive here April 12. The rush of immigrants to this port during April promises to establish new record. During the past few weeks there has been a marked increase in the number of aliens arriving here, and the bookings for future sailings from the other side have been heavy.

Capt. W. G. Cutler, in charge of this lighthouse district, gives notice that Mayflower obstruction buoy, a red and black horizontally striped bar, in Gloucester harbor, is reported broken off and will be replaced as soon as practicable.

The Allan liner Corinthian, Captain Bennie, sailed from Mystic wharf late Thursday afternoon for Liverpool and Glasgow, with seven cabin and 11 steerage passengers. She also took out a general freight cargo and 500 head of cattle.

The largest freight cargo ever sent from this port to Central America in one vessel was carried by the United Fruit Company's steamer Limon, Captain Smith, which sailed from Long wharf shortly after 11 o'clock Thursday for Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Capt. Robinson Gifford had the honor of bringing in Friday morning the largest catch that has been landed at T wharf for many months. He brought in as a result of his trip to Brown's bank 60,000 pounds of haddock, 40,000 pounds of cod, 10,000 pounds of cusk, 2000 pounds of halibut. Total, 112,000 pounds; value approximately \$42,700.

Quite a number of vessels with good catches appeared at T wharf this morning. They were all shore vessels with the exception of the Buena, which brought in 20,000 pounds of haddock and 3500 of cod. Shore fish are in great demand, so that good sales are being made. The vessels and their catches in pounds follow: Blanch F. Irving 2000, Mittans 6500, Thomas J. Carroll 12,500, Yankee 7500, Valentina 10,000, Mertis H. Perry 9000, Teresa & Alice 11,000, Rose Standish 5500, Mary T. Fallon 12,500, Massicot 3200, Washakie 28,500, Edith Silveira 10,000, Yelberina T. Domingos 17,000, Pontia 12,000, Espinet 19,500, Sylvia M. Numan 11,500, Minerva 15,000, Evelyn L. Thompson 24,300, Stranger 11,000, Florida 18,000, Hope 4000, Sarah 2500, Hertense 6000.

WALTHAM BUSINESS MEN TO DISCUSS MERCHANTS' WEEK

WALTHAM, Mass.—Directors of the Waltham Business Men's Association have arranged for a meeting of the merchants in Hovey Hall Monday evening, April 5, to discuss the question of whether a merchants' week will be held this year, and if so when. The Business Men's Association believes that the merchants of the city should have the opportunity of meeting and expressing their views on the subject.

George A. Fiel, president of the association, proposes that, owing to the fact that all the merchants of the city have

felt the stringent times more or less, it might be well to postpone merchants' week to July 17 instead of holding it in June. Mr. Fiel's idea is to have all the entertainment features on July 17, as the Waltham Canoe Club is understood to have general plans for a regatta about that time. It is also proposed to arrange a road race for the Saturday of the week.

One of the members of the association proposes leaving out the entertainment features and concerting all the energies of the association in providing special features in the stores.

DON'T BUILD SILOS TOO LARGE, WARNS FARMING EXPERT

Shows Agriculturalists How to Derive the Most Benefits from Their Corn Crops for the Winter.

GO SLOWLY, HE SAYS

LOWELL, Mass.—George M. Twitchell, an authority on farming, has this to say about the construction of a silo:

"So much attention is being directed to the subject of corn-growing that men are asking regarding silos as a means for utilizing the entire crop in a most economical manner. Here is one of the helpful signs of the times, for a well-filled silo means dollars saved to any farmer. At the same time, it may be seriously questioned whether there is not danger from building too large silos.

"I caught my first love for the classics from my father; then an added inspiration came from my college teachers, one of whom was accustomed to read the whole of his Greek Iliad once every year, simply as a noble recreation, for he was not a teacher of Greek! Such a conference as you are now to hold will help to keep the ancient and almost sacred flame of classic enthusiasm aglow in your minds."

On Saturday morning President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College will deliver an address on "The Attitude of the Small College Toward the Classics," and Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, will speak on "Some New Acquisitions by the Museum." Saturday afternoon the members of the association will accompany Dr. Fairbanks in a tour through the new museum.

PRAISES IDEALS OF CLASSIC TEACHERS

(Continued From Page One.)

higher education; for a multitude of so-called practical subjects are through clamorous advocacy, thrusting themselves upon the attention of college faculties.

"You are of those who may be looked upon as among the 'Brahmins' of modern culture—a select few, perhaps—and yet of such fine ideals in learning and so fixed in your determination to conserve the highest standards in education, that your influence is exceedingly important in the counsels of our time. There is a certain power of transmission, as you do your work, for the classics that is the ground of our hopes for the future of this discipline. You are to pass on your love for Greek and Roman letters to those who learn from you, catch your enthusiasm and send the glowing well-bred scholarship into the lives of others who will follow them.

"I caught my first love for the classics from my father; then an added inspiration came from my college teachers, one of whom was accustomed to read the whole of his Greek Iliad once every year, simply as a noble recreation, for he was not a teacher of Greek! Such a conference as you are now to hold will help to keep the ancient and almost sacred flame of classic enthusiasm aglow in your minds."

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TECH INAUGURAL BOARD IS CHOSEN

The committee which will have charge of the inauguration of President Richard C. MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on June 7 has been chosen as follows: From the corporation, T. L. Livermore, chairman; F. P. Fish; A. L. Bradley, J. P. Munroe, G. Wiggleworth and J. Rollins, Jr.; from the faculty, Professors Bates, Tyler and Talbot, and from the alumni, Messrs. Webster, Humphreys and Little.

Arrangements are being completed for the reception, and will be announced next month. The president-elect is expected to arrive in Boston for the junior week festivities, beginning April 19, and take part in the junior prom. Mrs. MacLaurin is one of the matrons on the list.

OFFERS PUPILS ESSAY PRIZES

WALTHAM, Mass.—Dorothy Brever Chapter, D. A. R., will offer cash prizes for the best essay on "Cornwallis' day" by any school boy or girl in Waltham between the ages of 12 and 14 years.

This action is due to the fact that the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington has decided that from now on the specific work of the Daughters shall be patriotic education. The local chapter has decided to begin work at once, and the above offer is the result. Further details as well as the names of the judges will be announced later.

COURT DISBARS LAWYER LEWIS

Judge Richardson of the superior court today debarred Edwin Cook Lewis, an attorney, for gross misconduct on the petition of the Boston Bar Association. Mr. Lewis appeared as his own counsel and District Attorney Hill represented the bar association.

It was alleged that on July 9, 1906, Mr. Lewis, who was acting as legal adviser for Edward L. Coy, solicited the latter to give him \$1000 to aid and save the credit of Rollin N. Adams, a client. Mr. Coy afterward asked for a receipt or note for the \$1000 as evidence that he had let him have it. Mr. Lewis denied ever receiving the money. There were other charges of unprofessional conduct.

REPORT SELLING ARMS TO CASTRO

ANTWERP—Antwerp dealers in arms and ammunition made it known today that Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, had given them large orders for goods to be consigned to a destination near Venezuela. The orders were received during Castro's stay in Berlin. It is also stated that Castro bought several ships, suitable for war purposes, but this cannot be verified.

The merchants declare Castro is confident that he can rally a large force to his support should he attempt to regain the Venezuelan presidency.

WALTER MILLS TRIAL BEGINS. Walter Mills, charged with using the mails in a scheme to cheat and defraud and who is alleged to have victimized New England farmers, was placed on trial at the United States district court today before Judge Dodge and a jury.

AIMS TO PROTECT TRACK MEN. NEW YORK—The public service commission today adopted an order establishing a regulation to be observed by the New York Central, the New Haven and the Long Island roads to secure the greater safety of gangs of men employed on track work.

WATCH ITALIAN STEAMER. NEW YORK—Central office detectives went down the bay to quarantine this afternoon to search the incoming Italian steamer Lombardia, believed to have been on board among her 1600 steerage passengers several suspects wanted in connection with the Lieutenant Petrosino case at Palermo.

HARVARD UNION TO HEAR BONAPARTE ON LAW AS A CAREER

The Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Harvard '71, and former attorney-general of the United States, will address the men of Harvard College this evening at 8 o'clock in the living room of the union on the general subject "The Law as a Career in America."

Mr. Bonaparte will arrive in Boston at 6 o'clock and will be the guest of the officers of the Harvard Union during his stay in the college town. Elaborate provision has been made for his entertainment while in Cambridge. A dinner will be served in the guest room of the union in honor of the distinguished alumnus at 6:30 o'clock at which L. K. Lunt '06, past vice-president of the union, G. P. Gardner, active vice-president, and the graduate representative of the law school will be the reception committee.

After an exchange of toasts and reminiscences of former college days the company will adjourn to the assembly room where the members of the union will hear Mr. Bonaparte tell of his experiences as a lawyer and a statesman. At the close of the lecture the Signet Club of Harvard College, which was founded by Mr. Bonaparte while an undergraduate at college, will entertain the former brother at the club rooms at 46 Dunster street.

Owing to pressing engagements Mr. Bonaparte will take the midnight train for Washington.

The lecture this evening will be the fourth of a series instituted at the beginning of the present college year on the professions. Particularly is Mr. Bonaparte qualified to address the members of his own university on this subject as he is a graduate of the college with the class of 1871 and took the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1874. With all his duties as a practicing lawyer, United States secretary of state and attorney-general, he has still found time to devote to the interests of Harvard College having served on the board of overseers for 12 years from 1891 to 1903.

GREATER BOSTON BRIEFS

The directors of the Waltham public library have reelected Nathan Warren chairman, William D. Parkinson secretary and Harold T. Doughterty librarian.

The variety store of Lewis J. Ullian at 1508 Tremont street, Roxbury, was damaged by fire at 8:30 o'clock this morning to the extent of \$1000.

Many pupils of the evening schools of Boston will be graduated tonight in gowns made by themselves through skill gained during the winter at night school. In many instances the expense of such gowns has been less than \$1.50.

The children's class at the Chestnut Hill riding school gave a very clever and amusing entertainment before a large audience of admiring relatives and friends Thursday afternoon. Some of the youthful participants were in fancy costumes representing clowns, circus riders, soldiers and Scotch lasses.

City Collector Charles R. Brown today entered suit in the superior court against the firm of Joseph F. Paul & Co., asking that an injunction be granted restraining them from doing business until they have settled their tax bills with the city of Boston for the last three years, aggregating \$1090.

GERMANY LOSES ART TREASURES

The art loving public of Germany sustained a heavy blow when the wonderful Marfels collection of watches, including unique specimens of the 17th century and enamels of beautiful design, acquired after many years and at a great cost, was purchased by an art dealer in Paris, reports the Morgen Post, Berlin.

The collection contains many specimens which can not be found in any German museum, and it is to be hoped that the fate of these valuable trinkets will not be like that of which of late has overtaken so many art treasures—that they be sent to the New World and become lost forever to Europe.

Several master plumbers appeared before the committee on mercantile affairs this morning in opposition to the bill to provide for a state board of examiners of plumbers.

They opposed the bill on the ground that it would be an extra expense and a hardship on the employers, since they would be called upon in most cases to pay the registration fees, etc., of their employees. They also argued that there is already sufficient law on the statutes regulating their particular line of business.

While his candidacy at the start is supposed to divide the united western support of A. P. Langtry of Springfield, it is also believed to have attracted certain financial interests in New York and Connecticut that are closely connected with banking circles in Boston and the other cities of the state.

Among those who appeared in opposition to the bill were J. A. Craig of Boston, J. W. Kennealy of Springfield, John Cavigne of Salem, W. H. Parks, Jr., of Taunton, and E. J. Kelley of Boston. Those favoring the bill were heard at a previous session.

DENIES WAR RUMOR.

WASHINGTON—Senor Herrate, the Guatemalan minister, has received the following cablegram from President Cárdenas of Guatemala: "Deny most emphatically the news in press regarding movement of Guatemalan troops on the Honduran frontier, as such news is entirely false."

WALTER MILLS TRIAL BEGINS.

WALTER MILLS, charged with using the mails in a scheme to cheat and defraud and who is alleged to have victimized New England farmers, was placed on trial at the United States district court today before Judge Dodge and a jury.

AIMS TO PROTECT TRACK MEN. NEW YORK—The public service commission today adopted an order establishing a regulation to be observed by the New York Central, the New Haven and the Long Island roads to secure the greater safety of gangs of men employed on track work.

WATCH ITALIAN STEAMER.

NEW YORK—Central office detectives went down the bay to quarantine this afternoon to search the incoming Italian steamer Lombardia, believed to have been on board among her 1600 steerage passengers several suspects wanted in connection with the Lieutenant Petrosino case at Palermo.

BOSTON BOOMERS NAME MEN TO DEAL WITH CITY TRAFFIC

The first action of the Boston 1915 committee, even before a permanent organization has been effected, is the creation of a committee to deal with the transportation problems of Boston.

This committee, chosen late Thursday, includes several very prominent men. The committee comprises: Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Lucius Tufts, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; J. H. Hustis, assistant general manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad; William A. Bancroft, president of the Boston Elevated Railroad; James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Merchants Association; Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Michael H. Sullivan, president of the United Improvement Association; Charles H. Jones, chairman of the transportation committee of the Boston Merchants Association; Louis D. Brandeis of the Public Franchise League, and D. O. Ives, manager of the transportation bureau, Boston Merchants' Association.

Mr. Bonaparte will arrive in Boston at 6 o'clock and will be the guest of the officers of the Harvard Union during his stay in the college town. Elaborate provision has been made for his entertainment while in Cambridge. A dinner will be served in the guest room of the union in honor of the distinguished alumnus at 6:30 o'clock at which L. K. Lunt '06, past vice-president of the union, G. P. Gardner, active vice-president, and the graduate representative of the law school will be the reception committee.

After an exchange of toasts and reminiscences of former college days the company will adjourn to the assembly room where the members of the union will hear Mr. Bonaparte tell of his experiences as a lawyer and a statesman. At the close of the lecture the Signet Club of Harvard College, which was founded by Mr. Bonaparte while an undergraduate at college, will entertain the former brother at the club rooms at 46 Dunster street.

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DECLARES BOSTON HARBORS LEATHER TRUST'S QUARTERS

WASHINGTON — Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, led off the discussion on the Payne tariff bill today with a plea for safe, sane and conservative protection.

Mr. Young, Republican, of New York, declared that unless hides remained on the free list, inside of 10 years the beef trust would control the entire leather and shoe market and be so firmly entrenched as to put the Standard Oil monopoly in the shade. He asserted that the Dingley tariff on hides had cost the people \$60,000,000 in higher prices for sheeves.

Mr. Young said that the beef trust had already begun its work of forming a leather trust, by establishing 15 or 20 tanneries, with headquarters in Boston. They buy cattle by weight, he said, pay at the price for beef, then tan the hide, which is worth more than double what they paid for it at beef prices.

Mr. Speight, Democrat, Mississippi, said that he regretted that there was some foundation for the charge that a number of southern representatives showed a disposition to get their share of "tariff graft" that was formerly distributed only in other sections of the country. Speaking of the duty on lumber, he said that no protest against the lower duties had come to him from consumers, and he predicted that a day of reckoning would come to members who listened to the voice of the lumber trust and advocated higher duties.

He complained of the tax on cotton bagging and ties as an unfair tax on an agricultural product, saying that it taxed cotton a million dollars a year.

ROAD TAX BILL IS INTRODUCED

CONCORD, N. H.—The reformers have succeeded in their efforts to introduce a measure in the House providing for the taxation of railroads. Affidavits were read to support the contention of the reformers that the Boston & Maine Railroad lobby has interfered in matters of legislation.

The affidavits purported to repeat conversations by telephone between Gen. Charles J. Hamblett and John L. Spring, attorneys of Nashua, and Mr. Ryder, at the Boston & Maine railroad headquarters in Boston. The representatives who signed the affidavits deposed that they overheard the talk while waiting outside of a telephone booth in the State House.

GREAT RAILROAD CASE NEARS END

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—After over two years of litigation and investigation the government's suit to wipe out the combination alleged to be maintained by the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis came up Thursday before the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri for final argument.

Many ponderous volumes were presented to corroborate the charge that the terminal association and the 14 other railroad companies used as co-defendants have a monopoly on the traffic of the country passing over those trunk lines to and from St. Louis.

TASTES CHEESE TO DECIDE CASE

CLEVELAND, O.—Justice Terrell took a bite from a chunk of cheese in court and after testing it judicially and pondering for several moments rendered a decision for the defendant in the case of Jacob Bender against the Cleveland Cheese Company for a salary of \$25 a week for five weeks.

Mr. Bender was supposed to be an expert cheese-maker, but the company contended that he ruined cheese worth \$400. Mr. Bender brought cheese to court to disprove this contention.

WINDOW GLASS MEN IN MERGER

COLUMBUS, O.—At a meeting of representatives of leading independent window glass factories, final agreement was reached by which they will concentrate their efforts in the Imperial Window Glass Company.

Over 95 per cent of the independent manufacturers of the country signed the preliminary agreement, and the plants which remain outside the merger are small or are closed down.

A committee of seven was appointed to arrange details of incorporation. This committee will report in Pittsburgh next week.

MOTOR LIFEBOAT NOW IN SERVICE

NEW YORK—The Storm King, the new power lifeboat intended for use along the New Jersey coast, arrived here Thursday. It is to go into service at the Sandy Hook life saving station.

The boat is 36 feet long, 10 feet beam, and is equipped with a 36-horsepower engine capable of a speed of about 11 knots an hour. The woodwork mahogany and the boat is non-capsizeable and self-bailing.

FIRES DESTROYS BIG STORE.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Fire destroyed the wholesale and retail merchandise store of J. L. Koker here today and damaged adjoining property. The loss will amount to \$100,000.

GIBRALTAR CHEERS ROOSEVELT DURING STAY OF TWO HOURS

(Continued From Page One.)

deck, while the thousands on the dock and the shore cheered repeatedly.

"Wasn't it just splendid?" Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed as he finally made his way to his suite.

The run to Gibraltar from the Azores was made in beautiful weather and all the members of the Roosevelt party were in splendid health on landing here. The Hamburg's stops at Horta, Island of Fayal, and Ponta Delgada, Island of Sao Miguel, furnished Mr. Roosevelt the keenest enjoyment.

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He was referred, in fact, too, as well as in name, and entered into the sports with such zest that the passengers who crowded the deck frequently applauded him for his strenuous participation.

Kermit won two events in the races and received his prizes from his father's hands.

Thursday morning Mr. Roosevelt made a round of inspection of the ship, accompanied by Captain Burmeister. Thursday night the "Kaiser's dinner" was given, and the passengers took advantage of the occasion to present Mr. Roosevelt with an address, in which they set forth their pleasure at having had the opportunity of becoming so intimately acquainted with him. The address wished him good luck on his hunt.

Trip to Messina Given Up; Italy Plans Royal Welcome

ROME—Theodore Roosevelt will not visit Messina, despite the fact that King Victor had placed the big battleship Umberto at his disposal. Time will not permit. This was finally decided after a conference between the Italian officials and the steamship companies that have charge of the distinguished visitor.

The captain of the steamer Admiral, on which Colonel Roosevelt will continue his voyage to Mombasa, reported that he would not be able to make a special stop at Messina, while Ambassador Griscom explained that the time at Colonel Roosevelt's disposal is too short to allow the special trip by warship King Victor had planned.

The program as at present arranged will take up all of Mr. Roosevelt's time Sunday, the only day he will be on Italian soil. When the Hamburg reaches Naples Sunday she will be met by Ambassador Griscom and the local authorities. Colonel Roosevelt and his party will be escorted to their hotel and if time permits will later be driven about the city.

In the evening the colonel will be the guest of honor at a dinner tendered by the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, which will also be attended by Ambassador Griscom. Inasmuch as the Duchess of Aosta has recently covered the same territory that will be gone over by the African hunters, it is expected that big game hunting will be the chief topic discussed.

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"I am in the dark as to the King's plans, but inasmuch as I have not been informed that he will be in Naples I must believe that he will not go there."

RADCLIFFE GIRLS HEAR ART TALK

RADCLIFFE, MASS.—At a meeting of the Fogg Art Museum, gave a most interesting talk on the landscape painter, J. M. W. Turner. The meeting was held in Agassiz House and was well attended. Miss Lucile Douglas, president of the club, introduced the speaker.

Professor Moore gave a brief survey of landscape painting up to the time of Turner with particular mention of the artists who directly influenced the painter, such as Claude Lorraine and others.

He pronounced Turner the first impressionist, different and superior to those of the French school.

He closed by explaining the general misunderstanding and harsh criticism of Turner's work as being generally due to ignorance of the principles of landscape painting.

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FIFTY MILLIONS COAL FIELD PRICE

Schwab Heads Independent Steel Combination Which Buys Block to Insure Coking Supply.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Fifty million dollars is the approximate price paid for the immense coal field controlled by J. V. Thompson, the Uniontown (Pa.) speculator, extending over Washington, Fayette and Greene counties, which has been transferred to a combination of independent steel concerns. More than 100,000 acres were involved in the deal, the selling price averaging about \$500 an acre. The deal has been pending for months, and it was at first reported the prospective purchaser was the United States Steel Corporation.

The final papers have been signed here and the first payment to Thompson and his associates was made Thursday. The deal is a record one as regards amount of money invested in the Pennsylvania bituminous field. The independent combine is headed by Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and every important independent concern in the country is interested with the exception of the Jones & Laughlin Company, which controls its own fields.

The independent combine was made for a protective measure and to thwart the United States Steel Corporation in its policy of cornering the local coking coal supply. The coal block has been acquired by Thompson gradually for years, some of it being purchased as low as \$35 an acre. Thompson, it is said, will head a company to control the block.

SCOUTS START ON ECONOMY RUN

NEWPORT, R. I.—The scout cruisers Birmingham, Salem and Chester started this morning at 9 o'clock from Brenton's Reef lightship on their third coal economy test. This run will be of 2000 miles at 20-knot speed, occupying four days and four hours. They coaled at Bradford Thursday.

When the 2000-mile run is completed the cruisers will coal again and have a full-speed run of 24 hours, which will complete the series of tests. Later the three scouts will go to the New York navy yard, where they will receive new propellers especially designed by the navy department. After these are installed they will go to the government speed course off Rockland, Me., for trials with the new propellers.

POMONA GRANGE MEETS IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—Middlesex North Pomona Grange held its regular meeting today at Odd Fellows' Hall, Centerville. Dinner was served at 12:15 by the Billerica Grange. The topic for lecture hour was "The Farm Home."

Papers by the following grange members were read: Mrs. Chamberlain of Carlisle and Mrs. Leonard W. Wheeling of Westford. Readings by Miss Esther Whipple of Tyngsboro, a musical and literary program by the children of the Chelmsford Grange, in charge of Mrs. F. J. Spaulding, and the question for general discussion by the grange "Recreation, What Is It and How Much Time Should Be Devoted to It," were the important features of this meeting.

WALTHAM MOTH WORK IMPROVES

WALTHAM—Work of gypsy moth extermination has been going on in this city for several weeks under the direction of state inspectors, and considerable progress has been made. State Superintendent L. H. Worthley of the gypsy moth department states that conditions in Waltham are better at present than they have been for a long time, and are constantly improving. Where formerly 50 egg clusters were overlooked the average number is now over ten. If the work keeps on at the present rate, says Superintendent Worthley, Waltham will soon be in as good a condition as other cities in the commonwealth.

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LOWELL MILITIA BOYS INSPECTED

LOWELL, Mass.—The annual state inspection of Company G, 6th regiment, was held Thursday night at the armory, the inspecting officer being Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Cook of the 6th regiment and Captain Steward Wise at Waltham.

The company went through close and extended order, and following the drill the officers inspected the company quarters.

TAFT ARRANGES BAND CONCERTS

WASHINGTON—The new speedway, down near the Potomac, will be popularized this summer by band concerts twice weekly, by order of President Taft.

The first concert will be given about the middle of April and from that time on until cold weather the Marine Band will play on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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Musical Events in Boston

"PELLEAS AND MELISANDE."

Melisande, an unknown princess, wife of Golaud.... Miss Mary Garden Genevieve, mother of Pelleas and Golaud.....Mlle. Gerville-Reache Little Yniold, son of Golaud by a former wife.....Mlle. Trentini Pelleas, grandson of Arkel....Dalmores Golaud, half-brother to Pelleas. Dufranne Arkel, King of Allemande.....Vieille The Doctor.....Crabbé Musical director....Cleofonte Campanini Stage director.....Jacques Coi



(Copyright by Mishkin, New York.)

MME. DORIA.

A Boston singer, a mezzo-soprano, who takes the part of Amneris in Verdi's "Aida" Saturday night.

asmuch as his duty here was to assist, not to guide the action and the singing. Campanini in his conducting thinks along with Debussy, as leaders do who read that composer's scores successfully.

Debussy offers no opportunities for brilliant conducting, it is the contemplative interpreter only that succeeds with his music, and Campanini showed himself to be such. He knew just what kind of persuasion was needed to bring out the thought underlying Debussy's strange collocations of harmony and rhapsodies of tone.

The scenery of Thursday night was consistently beautiful and adapted to the drama and there was no evidence of

anything being put into service because it would do well enough. It was planned on a soft, cool motive of color. Whenever possible there was a water view, either of a river or of the sea, and these as a succession of pictures were almost enough in themselves to tell a story. There was less of that sudden break between foreground and background than has been observed in some of the scenery of the earlier operas and the imagination did not have to labor to make the distances seem distant. Something could be said about the successful effects of light upon the water and about other matters that come in the domain of the stage director; it is enough to note that Mr. Coi managed to get his "Pelleas and Melisande" scenery into the straitened spaces of the Boston Theater with good results.

Even the unimportant parts in the drama were taken by able singers, but only the work of Dufranne, Mary Garden and Dalmores calls for attention. Dalmores was just equal to the part of Pelleas, but he gave it no distinction. His voice could not much help him, agreeable as it was, for acting, not singing, was the chief requisite. A better Pelleas than he was not particularly needed, but acting of a little less merit than his would not have been sufficient. Miss Garden was interesting because of her complete mastery of her impersonation and because of her ability to fill a part so different from that in which she appeared two nights earlier. Since the singing question did not enter into Miss Garden's performance there was nothing to mar her success. Golaud, the only character in the drama who is much of the time a human being and not a symbol or type of something besides himself, was acted worthily and powerfully by Dufranne. The workings of Golaud's mind were all told by the orchestra; when the riddle of the world was plaguing him the worst there was a corroding theme or motive which preceded his entrances upon the stage, but Dufranne the actor would have been competent to represent the character of Golaud without such assistance from the composer.

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SEES PROVIDENCE GUIDING NATION

Colonel Scanlan Says It Has Not Been Accident That Great Crises Have Produced Men to Solve Them.

The glory and success of the United States are results not of accident, but of providential foresight, declared Col. John F. Scanlan of the U. S. Grant post, who spoke at the meeting of Old Glory post in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, recently. Colonel Scanlan reviewed the history of the United States to show that her successes in great crises were not results of accidents, but of divine will.

"Strange as it may seem," he said, "we did not have success in the civil war until Lincoln issued the proclamation of emancipation. It was not an accident, when this country was without a navy, that John Paul Jones arose and with one ship started a navy that commanded the respect of the world. It was not an accident, when we needed a Moses to lead us out of Egypt, that an Abraham Lincoln arose and led us out of the Egypt of slavery into the promised land of emancipation," reports the Chicago Record-Herald.

"It was not an accident, when we needed a man to teach the rich of this country that they must obey the laws, that a Theodore Roosevelt arose, with his mighty big stick, and forced such obedience. And it is not an accident now, when we need a man who will keep these teachings before the country, that a man like Taft arose to carry out the work begun by the man with the big stick."

GREAT ORATOR TALKS ON THRIFT

England's greatest orator now living delivered an address in Edinburgh on the virtue of thrift. He admitted that to address Scotchmen on that subject might seem very like calling the righteous to repentance. He pointed out, however, that saving combined with thrifty attention to business and abhorrence of waste in all its forms is at the bottom of most of the great fortunes of the world.

He pronounced George Washington "as

carrying a man of business as ever lived"; and Frederick the Great, "as more than thrifty"; and Napoleon, "thrifty in detail to the utmost possible extent." He affirmed that when Rome ceased to be thrifty she degenerated; but declared that never was the role of the rigid economist more ungrateful than today. He affirms that it "is about extinct in the British Parliament." If that be so, what shall be said of our Congress, says the Christian Advocate of New York.

Lord Rosebery declares that of all the great philanthropists, all the great financial benefactors of their species of whom we have any record, the most generous have been thrifty men.

TRAIN LECTURES FOR N. Y. FARMERS

ITHACA, N. Y.—The College of Agriculture of Cornell University next week will cooperate with the New York Central railroad and run a farm educational train over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division of the Central, making 30 stops at various places. The train will carry instructors who will discuss agricultural topics at the various stations. The hours of arrival follow:

April 5: Ransomville 7:55 a. m., Barker 9:05, Lyndonville 10:15, Canton 11:35, Morton 12:35 p. m., Hilton 1:50, Webster 3:30, Ontario 4:45, Williamson evening session. April 6: Sodus 7:10 a. m., North Rose 8:40, Walcott 9:50, Red Creek 11:05, Oswego 12:30 p. m., Mexico 2, Adams 4:20, Watertown evening meeting. April 7: Cartwright 7:35 a. m., Philadelphia 9, Gouverneur 10:20, Canton 12:40 p. m., Potsdam 2:20, Heuvelton 4:50, Ogdensburg evening meeting. April 8: Morristown 7:30 a. m., Hammond 8:35, Theresa 9:50.

It is a triangular flag with a flaming red background, from which stands out in bold relief a great cyclopean eye.

In the pilot house is a man in blue coat and brass buttons, who views the waterfront and passing craft through a long telescope, says the New York Sun.

This is the supervisor of the harbor.

His duties are to see that the regulations

are observed in the East river, the upper

and the Hudson river, that the chan-

nels are kept free of obstructions and

that the city's docks and ferries are be-

ing looked after as they should.

As soon as he steps on board his vessel the unique ensign is raised. It signifies to all nautical folk: "I've got my eye on

you. Watch out!"

COLORADO'S NEW IRRIGATION AREA

The Denver-Greeley valley irrigation district was organized recently and 35,000 acres are to be brought under water.

The new irrigation district lies north of Barr lake and is designated as lying within ranges 64, 65 and 66 and township 1 south and townships 1, 2, 3 and 4 north. Water will be secured from Standley lake. Construction on the canals and ditches will begin by May 1 and will be completed and water will be turned on April 15, 1910, says the Denver News.

This new irrigation district brings under water a section of country that at present dry farmed and in all probability the entire 35,000 acres will be cut up into small farms and sold. It is said that there have already been many applications for land lying in the district and that many of the applicants are from eastern states.

ODDEST ENSIGN IN N. Y. HARBOR

There are many odd bits of bunting unfolded to the breeze in New York harbor, but the oddest of all perhaps is the ensign that flutters from the staff of a little craft that rounds the Battery sea wall promptly at noon every day and then disappears up the North river.

In this rector, on Feb. 28 of the year mentioned, says the San Francisco Examiner, was born E. H. Harriman, son of the Hempstead rector, destined to become one of the most talked-of men in America, if not in the world.

Among the thoughts that the Rev.

Orlando Harriman kept close to his heart was the one that some day his son might become a distinguished minister, but to this thought the bright boy entered a hearty demur.

"I will not be a minister," he declared.

"I am going into business."

"What kind of business?" inquired the father.

"Money-making," replied the boy.

That settled it and before young Harriman had reached his majority he was a clerk in Wall street.

While clerking he carefully studied the methods of the men with whom he was dealing; and before he was fairly out of his teens he opened a brokerage business in the street on a small scale, and prospered. It did not take the shrewd gentlemen of the street long to find out that he was far-seeing, astute and able, and they gave him their business.

In his office the young broker sat, "silent, secretive, saturnine, peculiar," keeping "something to himself" he scarcely even looked after as they should.

As soon as he steps on board his vessel the unique ensign is raised. It signifies to all nautical folk: "I've got my eye on

you. Watch out!"

LATENT POWER IN GAS MANTLE

A New York photographer recently learned that the gas mantle emits a ray. He had stored away a large number of plates in a dark place and inadvertently left a gas mantle near the plates. They remained in the place for a month, and when the photographer took his plates out, he found all of them fogged. The mantle contained thorium, a radio-active substance that penetrates a cardboard plate-box as easily as it goes through glass, says the New York Sun. The man didn't know this, but now he knows better than to leave gas mantles near his plates.

ALUMNI DEFRAYS COLLEGE EXPENSE

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The Montclair Alumni Association will defray the expenses of three students of the high school who will enter college next fall. The money is lent to the students, and after they leave college and are in a position to do so the money is repaid by them to the Students' Aid Fund maintained by the Alumni Association. The fund started about eight years ago, and since then about \$2,000 has been loaned, since then about \$2,000 has been loaned to students.

HARRIMAN'S FATHER HAD INTENDED HIM FOR THE MINISTRY

In the year 1840 the rector of St. George's Episcopal Church at Hempstead, L. I., was the Rev. Orlando Harriman, who for his services received the salary of \$200 and the use of the little rectory hard by the church.

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WORD OF POWER IS "OVERBOARD"

"Overboard" is engraved on a metal label fastened to many articles of apparel seen about the docks of a modern war vessel. It means that the railroads were going to cut a great figure, and to them he turned his attention.

By the grace of his own diplomacy and the good will of Stuyvesant Fish he became a power in the council of Illinois Central; a system which his genius made a great success.

Then, in combination with Morgan and Hill, he effected the merger of the western lines and most of the southern lines and became virtual master of all traffic west of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac.

That done, Harriman's power was se-

cure and his name as a financier firmly established. He was practically as great at the completion of that merger as he is today as the guiding genius of the great Vanderbilt system.

The main feature of the proposition is with the voters of the state, however, as the decision of the special election to be held as to whether the tax rate shall be increased one mill on each dollar in the state, will decide whether the people are willing to pay for the improvement.

PAINTERS GO ON STRIKE.

HAZLETON, Pa.—Because of the refusal of the master painters to grant their demands for an increase in wages from 30 to 33 cents an hour, all union painters here went on strike.

SEES PROVIDENCE GUIDING NATION

Colonel Scanlan Says It Has Not Been Accident That Great Crises Have Produced Men to Solve Them.

The glory and success of the United States are results not of accident, but of providential foresight declared Col. John F. Scanlan of the U. S. Grant post, who spoke at the meeting of Old Glory post in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, recently. Colonel Scanlan reviewed the history of the United States to show that her successes in great crises were not results of accidents, but of divine will.

"Strange as it may seem," he said, "we did not have success in the civil war until Lincoln issued the proclamation of emancipation. It was not an accident, when this country was without a navy, that John Paul Jones arose and with one ship started a navy that commanded the respect of the world. It was not an accident, when we needed a Moses to lead us out of Egypt, that an Abraham Lincoln arose and led us out of the Egypt of slavery into the promised land of emancipation," reports the Chicago Record-Herald.

"It was not an accident, when we needed a man to teach the rich of this country that they must obey the laws, that a Theodore Roosevelt arose, with his mighty big stick, and forced such obedience. And it is not an accident now, when we need a man who will keep these teachings before the country, that a man like Taft arose to carry out the work begun by the man with the big stick."

GREAT ORATOR TALKS ON THRIFT

England's greatest orator now living delivered an address in Edinburgh on the virtue of thrift. He admitted that to address Scotchmen on that subject might seem very like calling the righteous to repentance. He pointed out, however, that saving combined with thrifty attention to business and abhorrence of waste in all its forms is at the bottom of most of the great fortunes of the world.

He pronounced George Washington "as

carrying a man of business as ever lived"; and Frederick the Great, "as more than thrifty"; and Napoleon, "thrifty in detail to the utmost possible extent." He affirmed that when Rome ceased to be thrifty she degenerated; but declared that never was the role of the rigid economist more ungrateful than today. He affirms that it "is about extinct in the British Parliament." If that be so, what shall be said of our Congress, says the Christian Advocate of New York.

Lord Rosebery declares that of all the great philanthropists, all the great financial benefactors of their species of whom we have any record, the most generous have been thrifty men.

TRAIN LECTURES FOR N. Y. FARMERS

ITHACA, N. Y.—The College of Agriculture of Cornell University next week will cooperate with the New York Central railroad and run a farm educational train over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division of the Central, making 30 stops at various places. The train will carry instructors who will discuss agricultural topics at the various stations. The hours of arrival follow:

April 5: Ransomville 7:55 a. m., Barker 9:05, Lyndonville 10:15, Canton 11:35, Morton 12:35 p. m., Hilton 1:50, Webster 3:30, Ontario 4:45, Williamson evening session. April 6: Sodus 7:10 a. m., North Rose 8:40, Walcott 9:50, Red Creek 11:05, Oswego 12:30 p. m., Mexico 2, Adams 4:20, Watertown evening meeting. April 7: Cartwright 7:35 a. m., Philadelphia 9, Gouverneur 10:20, Canton 12:40 p. m., Potsdam 2:20, Heuvelton 4:50, Ogdensburg evening meeting. April 8: Morristown 7:30 a. m., Hammond 8:35, Theresa 9:50.

It is a triangular flag with a flaming red background, from which stands out in bold relief a great cyclopean eye.

In the pilot house is a man in blue coat and brass buttons, who views the waterfront and passing craft through a long telescope, says the New York Sun.

This is the supervisor of the harbor.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE PLAYS IMPORTANT PART IN NAVY

WASHINGTON—The proposed reorganization of the navy department has brought that important branch of the government more prominently before the public than ever before.

We hear much of ordnance matters but seldom of the charts by means of which the ships are navigated and the office that produces them, corrects them from time to time as needed, and disseminates each month much information of value not only to men-of-war, but to mariners generally.

The hydrographic office is a busy place and surely interesting, even to landmen, whose knowledge of nautical matters is limited to the fact that tides come and go and boats are supplied with rudders. Since ships are liable to be sent into any navigable port it is obvious that they must have means to insure the safe navigation to such port, and it is this means that is supplied by the hydrographic office.

Fourteen branch offices are in operation in large seaports of the country. These offices are in charge of retired officers or civilians with wide hydrographic knowledge known as nautical experts. Seafaring men of the merchant marine come here for information, and for the literature of the hydrographic office which is freely supplied them. They also report any wrecks, derelicts, or unusual phenomena they may have observed during their cruise, and this information is duly forwarded to the main office, recorded there, and noted on the next issue of a chart of that vicinity. Indeed, a mariner has but to notify the hydrographic office of his willingness to report to it direct anything of interest to the maritime world, to be placed upon the mailing list of the office and receive its publications free of cost. These men are called "observers," and much valuable data is collected by their assistance.

The hydrographer to the navy, Capt. A. G. Winterhalter, is most anxious to obtain the authority of Congress to make these charts instead of purchas-

ing them as heretofore. The copper plates could be safely stored, corrected as necessary, and as many charts as required printed from them at any time. Although the first outlay for this work would no doubt seem large, it should be borne in mind that a yearly expenditure of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 would be saved, since this sum is now annually paid to England for the purchase of British admiralty charts.

It is fascinating indeed to watch the construction of a chart. From its first laying out by draftsmen in accordance with surveys received, the work is of the finest character, beautiful in its every detail, and mathematically correct to the minutest fraction of an inch. There are no bunglers or careless workmen in the hydrographic office, for their responsibility is great. From the head of the office to the lowest salaried employee, all must understand what they are about and work in perfect unison.

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Quaint New England Town Divides Into Quarters

Mattapoisett, Wareham and Marion Separated From the Original Old Rochester on Cape Cod.

HISTORICAL POINTS

ROCHESTER, Mass.—From a town occupying the territory bounded by Wareham Narrows on the east to Dartmouth on the south, and lying between



the latter town and Middleboro and Agawam Rochester has lost first one township and then another until she now stands alone, having given to the Bay State Mattapoisett, Wareham and Marion and what was once one town and one church is now four towns and many churches.

The first mention to be found in history of that part of the country known as Old Rochester, which includes the territory mentioned, appears in the description of its shores by an English explorer, Bartholomew Gosnold, who in 1602 landed at Acushnet.

In 1640 a grant of land was given to a party of men to settle in what is now Mattapoisett, and still later another grant for a settlement in Sippican, or Marion as it is known, but these grants were not accepted, although 40 years later descendants of these men claimed and secured the land. In 1667 Hugh Cole, being allowed a grant of land between the Mattapoisett river and the eastern boundary of Acushnet, bought the land from King Philip. Following along in 1679 the historian finds the first mention of the name Rochester when the Rochester proprietor was formed, the boundaries being the original ones of the town.

In 1699 the first meeting-house was built, although previous to that time Minister's rock at Sippican, or Marion, was used as a place of worship.

Thirty-six years later, in 1735, the people in the Mattapoisett section were set off and called the second precinct of Rochester. Then commenced the development of the village, and although it

CROSS CONTINENT ROAD IS FINISHED

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Drives the Last Spike Without Fuss and Feathers.

CHICAGO—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in its city offices announced that without the driving of any golden spike, and without the presence of any of the principal officers of the company, the last rail on the Pacific coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, now known as the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway, had been laid at a point two miles east of Missoula, Mont.

There was no celebration of any kind,

and the completion of the sixth trans-

continental railroad was simply a part of the day's work.

Sailings from Philadelphia.

Fall River, for New Bedford. April 17

Hamilton, for Albany. April 17

Friesland, for Liverpool. April 17

Artemis, for Hamburg. April 17

Menominee, for Liverpool. April 17

Haverford, for Liverpool. April 17

Sailings from Baltimore.

For Hamburg. April 17

Sailings from Portland, Me. April 17

Southwark, for Liverpool. April 17

Dominion, for Liverpool. April 17

Sailings from St. John, N. B.

Lake Erie, for Liverpool. April 17

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool. April 17

New Manuf. for Liverpool. April 17

Sailings from Southampton.

For New York. April 17

Paul, for New York. April 17

President Grant, for New York. April 17

Tentonic, for New York. April 17

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York. April 17

Kaiser Augusta Victoria, for New York. April 17

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for

SOCIETY ATTENDS OPENING POLO GAME IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Visitors From Eastern States Among Those Who Enjoy Tournament at Coronado Country Club.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—There has never been a gayer scene on the grounds of the Coronado Country Club than on the opening day of the polo tournament, when nearly every person in Coronado and San Diego society was present. There were many conspicuous representatives of San Francisco, Burlingame, San Mateo, Riverside and Los Angeles. All those with any knowledge of the "king of sports" turned out in force and applauded whenever a long drive good backhander was made.

Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston, formerly lawn tennis single woman champion of the United States, is with the D. Ogden Mills party of New York, now sojourning at Del Coronado. Other New England people at this resort include Mrs. S. E. Benson, Mrs. C. L. Trowbridge, Melrose, Mass.; F. S. Poore, J. A. Caldwell, Boston; H. R. Bond, Jr., New London, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Doyle, Lawrence, Mass.; Mrs. C. A. Dawson, Miss Georgianna C. M. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carpenter, Mrs. F. J. Olney, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. William A. French, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Gardner G. Hammond, Boston; Miss E. R. Sears, Boston.

E. O. Noyes of Brockton, Mass., and F. H. Poole of Rockland, Mass., have arrived at hotel Westminster. They have been enjoying the beauties of Riverside for two months.

Mrs. C. M. Loring of Riverside entertained at a beautifully appointed luncheon in the refectory of the Glenwood Mission Inn. Included among the guests was Mrs. F. E. Bacon of Mattapoisett, Mass.

Mrs. Charles Fernald of Santa Barbara gave a charming dinner recently for Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan of Boston, who is at hotel Potters.

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth gave her last reading, "The Sunken Bell," at the Shakespeare Club House, before her departure for the East.

At a banquet of Vermonters Mrs. J. A. Goodrich spoke on the ter-centenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, which will be held in Burlington, Vt., this summer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, U. S. N., retired, of Paris, Me., are in Pasadena, guests at the Vista del Arroyo.

New England people now at Hotel Robinson, San Diego, include: Mrs. C. I. Trowbridge, Melrose, Mass.; Emma P. Coleman, Mrs. H. Booth, Hartford, Conn.; C. H. Hayes, Limerick, Maine; Mrs. M. H. Winkley, Boston; Sarah S. Chase, South Swansea of Chester, Mass.

Mrs. Ida Swanwell of Chester, Mass., is visiting in the city. Alfred Aldrich of Boston is on the coast for several weeks.

Dr. and Earl R. Mackay and William Einstein are recent Boston arrivals.

New England people registered at hotel Hayward include: Elias H. Ide, Miss E. T. Converse, Mrs. F. A. Hale and son, M. B. King, Boston; W. E. Walker, Hartford, Conn.; W. E. Walker, W. E. Walker, Hartford.

Mrs. E. L. Baker of Santa Barbara, gave a charming tea recently complimentary to her daughter, Mrs. Welling, of Boston, who is in Santa Barbara for the winter.

A charming bridge party in Pasadena was given by Miss Marguerite Hatch, in honor of Miss Elsie Hayden of Boston, who has been a guest for some months at hotel Maryland.

Mrs. R. Gammon of Farmington, Me., and Miss M. Ellis of Boston, are in San Diego.

Boston people registered at hotel Alexandria include: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Dobbs, T. G. Russell, A. A. Rosenbush, C. W. Rydell, Clarence A. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. William A. French, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Merriman.

William R. Sears of Boston is sojourning at hotel Palomares, Pomona. Mrs. Lucy L. Kingsbury and her four daughters of San Diego, have left for Boston.

A party from Beverly, Mass., stopping at hotel Neal, Santa Barbara, for a few days, includes: Mr. and Mrs. George F. Foster, Mrs. Walter A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wolff, Frieda Wolff and Anna Wolff.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Allen of Newtonville, Mass., are in southern California.

Mrs. Louise Hoadley of Boston is the guest of friends here.

John E. Monahan of East Cambridge, Mass., A. W. Purcell of Lowell, Mass., and William F. Ormsby of Boston, are in the city.

John C. Homer and F. F. Peters from Boston are registered at the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Burrage and Reddies daughters of Boston, arrived in Reddies and are at the La Casa Loma.

E. C. Lanning of Boston, who owns valuable real estate in Pasadena, has recently disposed of some of his holdings to Frank E. Burke of Pasadena.

Mrs. Helen Acklin of Glendale has had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. W. Leonard, G. Gray and Mr. and Mrs. E. Douglas of Boston.

Massachusetts people at the Gregson, Santa Barbara, include: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. French, Miss Caroline Sears, Boston; George Deane, Dedham.

R. S. Ward of Boston is spending his fourth winter in Alhambra.

Alfred Aldrich of Boston and C. F. Perry of Bangor, Me., are easterners here.

Mrs. Kenneth Mackillop and Miss Gladys Mackillop of Boston are visiting this section of the state.

Colorado Springs Draws Purest City Water in Country From Pike's Peak



RESERVOIR OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS SYSTEM IN A MOUNTAIN BASIN.

This body of water has an altitude of 10,932 feet, an area of 121 acres and a depth of 39 feet. It has a capacity of 864,554,000 gallons and cost \$160,000.

TAFT NOW PRUNING EXECUTIVE OUTLAY BY CONSOLIDATION

WASHINGTON—Economy in government expenditures is to be one of the first things set in motion by the Taft administration. In order to bring about economy many divisions in the executive branches of the government are to be pruned and consolidated.

At a cabinet conference recently it was decided that money could be saved by a consolidation of the bureau of corporations and certain bureaus in the interstate commerce commission. The bureau of corporations is now under the jurisdiction of the secretary of commerce and labor. The interstate commerce commission is independent of any of the cabinet secretaries. Both the bureau of corporations and the interstate commerce commission are empowered to make inquiries into railroad and corporate affairs. It has occurred to President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham that both functions might well be consolidated and brought directly under the department of justice.

The bureau of corporations was created during the early part of the first Roosevelt administration. Its purpose was supposed to be the conduct of inquiries which would tend to keep the government informed and would lead up to legal and legislative steps for putting an end to monopolistic and other corporate abuses. Under this power the bureau has conducted several inquiries. The United States Steel Corporation was the object of one of these. The results never have been made public. An effort to secure this information was made by certain members of the Senate, but was strenuously opposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

The law creating the bureau of corporations provides that information secured by the bureau may be held in confidence by the President or made public in part or in whole as he decides. It will be made public the results of several of these inquiries. Information with regard to the Standard Oil Company, the Beef Trust and the Tobacco Trust was made the subject of a report each by the commission of the bureau. The information gathered by this bureau was the foundation for the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company leading to the fine of \$29,000,000.

Following parallel lines with the work of the bureau of corporations the interstate commerce commission conducted what is known as the Harriman inquiry and also made inquiries into abuses of what were charged to be a grain elevator trust and a monopoly of the properties in the West containing coal and iron ore. These reports were also given to the public.

President Taft doubts the wisdom of inquiries of this character, but holds that if they are to be made the bureau of the government which is to handle them should be consolidated and be acting under the direction of the head law officer of the government. Policy as well as motives of economy he believes would recommend this reform.

How much of this reform may be worked without legislation is a problem now under consideration. Conferences are in progress between Attorney General Wickersham, Secretary Nagel and Representative Townsend of Michigan. In case it is found advisable to amend the Hepburn law, Mr. Townsend will no doubt be entrusted with the responsibility for drafting and introducing this amendment. He is a member of the New Hampshire conference.

At the evening session the speakers were the Rev. E. T. Curnick, D. D., of Cochituate, the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson of the Warren Avenue, Baptist Church, Boston; the Rev. Charles E. Davis, representing Wilbraham Academy, and the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D., chancellor of the American University, Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, speaking on "The Problem of the City," emphasized the importance of reaching the workingmen and women in large cities, and made a plea for so-called "sensational preaching," with a view to attracting these people to church. He said that the Chapman-Alexander revival in Boston was a great sensation, from beginning to end.

NEW DOVER BOARD NOW ORGANIZED

ST. PETERSBURG—The speech delivered in the Duma on March 8 by Alexander J. Guckhoff, one of the Octobrist leaders, questioning the military ability of the Russian generals with high commands, has borne fruit. An order has been signed making a number of important changes designed to improve the war efficiency of the army. The action of General Rudiger in assenting to the justice of M. Guckhoff's criticism, which cost him his portfolio as minister of war, has thus been justified.

The new appointees are vigorous men, between 50 and 55 years of age. These appointments mark the passing of the Russo-Turkish war heroes, who up to the present time have had preference in the allotment of commands.

R. S. Ward of Boston is spending his fourth winter in Alhambra.

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RUSSIA CHANGES ARMY COMMANDS

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The System Is a Gravity One From Which the Municipality Enjoys an Annual Revenue.

RESERVOIRS HIGH

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Drawing its supply from watersheds located high up on the slopes of Pikes Peak, Colorado Springs has a water system which in the present day, when one of the most perplexing of municipal problems is the securing of an adequate supply of pure water, stands as an example to other American cities. Situated so as to receive the full benefit of the natural flow of several streams having their source in the snowfields of the mountain range to the west, diverting from other watersheds and augmenting the supply by means of an extensive chain of storage reservoirs, the city possesses a gravity system that holds a unique place among water supplies of the country.

Engineering skill has made of the collection and distribution of the city's water a well-perfected system; constant attention has reduced the possibilities of pollution to a minimum, and business-like methods have made the system a source of considerable revenue to the municipality.

Seven years after the city was founded the initial steps to secure the water system were taken, a bond issue of \$80,000 being authorized in 1878. Since then the system has been expanded to meet the demands of a rapidly growing community. The city now owns a watershed of 7000 acres on the south slopes of Pikes Peak. It has just acquired by purchase a large tract with valuable sites on the north slope, and has made application to the United States forestry department for the right to police and take custody of 14,000 acres to protect its future water supply until the land can be secured by legislation.

In the heart of the mountains, 11,000 feet above sea level, and far above any source of contamination are five reservoirs storing water for domestic use, and a sixth has an altitude of 10,200 feet. This elevation insures perpetually cold, pure water. Near the city are three other reservoirs, in addition to three for irrigation purposes only.

The mountain reservoirs have a storage capacity of 1,453,633,000 gallons. The system includes 122 miles of pipe line, three miles of tunnel and 15 of main irrigating ditches. The total valuation is nearly \$4,000,000. Colorado Springs' water is known throughout the country for its purity, having been shown by daily bacteriological and chemical analyses to be the purest furnished any city in the United States.

According to the report of the water superintendent, the total earnings of the system for 1908 were \$204,572.41. Deducting expenditures, the net cash earnings amounted to \$33,919.86, besides which there was furnished free to the park system, fire department, public institutions, churches and for various other purposes water estimated in value at \$61,391.79. The report further shows that rates in Colorado Springs are considerably lower than in either Denver or Pueblo.

If the new charter is adopted by the citizens at the forthcoming election, the water system will come under the direct supervision of the mayor.

A Norwich University club has been formed by a large number of alumni who have become part of the Missouri Pacific railroad system.

Reverend George A. Converse, Norwich University '81, of Washington, D. C., recently deceased, was one of the earliest members of the Alpha chapter of the Theta Chi Fraternity. It was greatly through his active work that Norwich and Theta Chi stand for what they do today.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia has abandoned the last remnant of her convict lease system.

NEW YORK—The French liner *La Touraine* was compelled to abandon her voyage to Havre Thursday.

PIERCE, Okla.—The "smoked beef rebellion" is all but over. In a day or two the militia, it is expected, will be withdrawn.

WINNIPEG, Man.—It is stated a new alliance has been made between President Hill and McKenzie & Mann, proprietors of the Canadian Northern Railroad.

ALBANY, N. Y.—R. D. Gillette, president of the Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern Railroad Company, says the company expects ultimately to build a Buffalo to Troy line.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway have announced to its mechanics that they will insist on a separate schedule for the east and west divisions of the road.

TULSA, Okla.—A four-months' shut down on the Oklahoma oil field has been agreed upon by the mid-continent oil producers' association provided 80 per cent pledge themselves to this action.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The hearing granted the license commissioners of this city upon the charges brought by Mayor Crossman has been closed. Mayor Crossman reserved his decision and will not remove the commissioners until he is positive the law compels him to act.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, speaking on "The Problem of the City," emphasized the importance of reaching the workingmen and women in large cities, and made a plea for so-called "sensational preaching," with a view to attracting these people to church. He said that the Chapman-Alexander revival in Boston was a great sensation, from beginning to end.

NEW DOVER BOARD NOW ORGANIZED

DOVER, N. H.—The new board of commissioners for Strafford county organized as follows: Chairman, B. Frank Hanson of Somersworth; clerk, Edgar J. Ham of Gonic; superintendent of county farm, E. A. Willard; matron at farm, Mrs. Calista Willard.

Sheriff Frank L. Smith reappointed his old board of deputies with the exception of Fred Hartford of Milton succeeding Charles E. Remick of Milton.

CLOSE TAUNTON LICENSE HEARING

TAUNTON, Mass.—The hearing granted the license commissioners of this city upon the charges brought by Mayor Crossman has been closed. Mayor Crossman reserved his decision and will not remove the commissioners until he is positive the law compels him to act.

George Fred Williams of Boston, senior counsel for the commission, says that the mayor will be removed if the commissioners are.



RESERVOIR IN BASIN NEAR MOUNTAIN TOPS.

This section of the Colorado Springs system is located at an altitude of 10,930 feet. It covers 100 acres, is 37 feet deep and has a capacity of 680,540,000 gallons. It cost \$50,000 to build.

BOSTON MAN WILL GOVERN ISLANDS

Governor-General Smith of the Philippines Is Coming Home and W. Cameron Forbes Is to Succeed Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It is reported here that Governor-General Smith of the Philippines will resign and sail for this city on May 15 to resume the practice of law.

Governor-General Smith has signified his desire to be relieved of duty in the Philippines. It is reported in a Washington despatch, however, that nothing definite had been done in the matter and that no date had been set for his relief, although it will probably be in about a month.

Governor-General Smith's desire to return to the United States is based on his wish to have his family in this country. He has been in the Philippines for nearly 11 years, having commanded the first California regiment, in the "first expedition" under General Merritt, and it was in Washington that his service had been so excellent that his resignation would be accepted with regret.

W. Cameron Forbes, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, will probably succeed Governor General Smith.

Vice-Governor W. Cameron Forbes is a Boston business man, a resident of Westwood, and a Harvard man of the class of '92. He coached the Harvard '98 football team which beat Yale 17 to 0.

Wellesley College Notes

WELLESLEY, Mass.—A music lover's club has been started at Wellesley. The club has been started at Wellesley. The no officers except a chairman who is elected at each meeting to preside at the next and to plan with Professor Macdougall the program for the next meeting. The aim of the club is to bring together all faculty and students who are interested in or care to learn about things which are musical. The first meeting of the club was held this week in the Tu Zeta Epsilon House. Mr. Fisher of the Oliver Ditson Company spoke to the club on the publisher's view-point of manuscript received. He gave a very interesting talk, reading many amusing letters from would-be composers.</p

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The business done at the Suffolk registry of deeds during the month just ended exceeded in volume that of the corresponding month of 1908 and 1907. The total number of transfers was 2122, compared with 1676 in 1908 and 1614 in March two years ago. The number of mortgages was 928 as compared with 664 and 601 in 1908 and 1907 respectively. The value of the mortgages recorded was \$4,111,124, an increase of \$773,298 over the value of those put on record last year.

BUSINESS DISTRICT TRANSFER.

The valuable property, 75-77 Kilby street, has passed to the control of George R. Lewis of Melrose, who buys for investment. The total assessed valuation is \$85,000, the larger part of which is on the land. C. H. Lewis, the grantor, takes in part payment what is known as Whittier court on Magnolia street, Roxbury, valued, including land and building, at \$49,000. William H. Woodward and A. W. Starratt were the brokers.

FIVE EAST BOSTON HOUSES SOLD.

Property numbered 334 to 342 Meridian street, East Boston, consisting of five three-apartment houses and 12,800 feet of land has been sold by the Meridian Associates to Louis Gottlieb of East Boston. The broker was Thomas B. Grimes of East Boston. The property is assessed at \$39,000 of which \$9000 is on the land.

SALE IN THE NORTH END.

A transaction representing more than \$15,000 has just been consummated in the North End. Land assessed on a basis of \$4 per foot and two brick buildings, 46 to 48 Charter street, are now in the hands of a new owner.

SOUTH END DEALS.

On Tremont street, No. 696 has been purchased by Jacob Tarplin from Walter B. Adams and others. The property is valued by the assessors at \$12,000 and comprises a four-story brick dwelling, 46 to 48 Charter street, are now in the hands of a new owner.

IN THE BACK BAY SECTION.

Title to 43 Mountford street, near Beacon street, is given to Joseph F. Wight by William H. White through the

ROGERS IN NORFOLK
PREPARING TO OPEN
VIRGINIA RAILROAD

NORFOLK, Va.—Henry H. Rogers, accompanied by Mark Twain and a number of the great financier's personal friends, arrived here today by steamer from New York to celebrate the opening of the Virginia railway. Mr. Rogers' pet \$40,000,000 project. Seven hundred business men from points all along the line of the road welcomed the financier's party, as did the hosts of the occasion, the board of trade.

The party accompanying Mr. Rogers is composed of Mark Twain, Franklin Q. Brown, George H. Church, Urban H. Broughton, G. H. Hyams, James M. Beck, Ralph Ashcroft, Melville E. Stone, Raymond Du Puy, William R. Coo and William E. Benjamin.

Tomorrow morning the party will go to Sewall's Point, a short distance from the city and one of the terminals of the new road. After an elaborate civic ceremony, the first trainload of coal will be started on its journey to Deepwater, W. Va., and the road will then be declared officially open for traffic.

Sunday will be passed at Norfolk, and Monday the party will start on a tour of inspection over the road in a special car. Stops will be made at Roanoke, where citizens have planned to honor the financier and his guests. It is expected that the party will reach this city on the return trip about April 7.

The Virginian Railway, organized in April, 1907, travels through one of the richest bituminous coal districts in West Virginia. The road is a consolidation of the Deepwater Railway and the Tidewater Railway, which had been under construction in desultory fashion for years.

In building the road grades and bridges have been so constructed that trains hauling 4000 tons of coal can be run over it with safety, its officials claim. A steel pier the company has constructed at Sewall's Point cost \$2,000,000. It is 1000 feet long, 60 feet wide and 65 feet high, and will accommodate colliers with a carrying capacity of 10,000 tons each. Other officers of the road are: Raymond Du Puy, vice-president and general manager; Henning Fernstrom, chief engineer, and S. M. Adair, general freight and passenger agent.

RULING CHILDREN
OUT MISDEMEANOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Landlords may no longer refuse to rent apartments because the tenants applying have children without being subjected to fine for committing a misdemeanor, if a bill introduced Thursday by Assemblyman Goldberg becomes a law. The bill also prohibits a provision in a lease that such lease shall terminate on the birth of a child in such house or apartment. The measure applies only to first-class cities.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE at Washington, N. H., new eight-room house; location, most pleasurable; site commands a view of the village green; price, \$2000; good location; 16 acres of land included; \$2000; Washington is 12 miles from Hillsboro by stage; immediate possession. Inquire of S. M. ROBERTS (owner), 139 North State st., Concord, N. H.

SOMERVILLE INVESTMENT

Two 3-flat houses, all improvements, good rooms, well rented at \$1000; assessed \$15,200; owner wants to sell equity for cash. F. S. MASON, Thompson sq., Charlestown.

SOMERVILLE HOME

TO SELL ESTATE, will sell 9-room house on good street, all improvements, hot water heat, for \$1000. F. S. MASON, Thompson sq., Charlestown.

KINGSTON, MASS.

FOR SALE—Cottage, 3 rooms and fireplace, good yard and neighborhood, \$1000; Winter heat, price \$300. FRANK H. FISKE, 302 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.

TWO-FAMILY house, 12 rooms, improvements; rents for \$40; good location; owner leaving state; price only \$4000; a trade.

Two 3-story and one two-family houses, \$12,300; rent for \$1800 per year; estate bankrupt; must be sold at once; price too low to quote.

F. A. TEELE, Davis sq., Somerville.

FINANCIAL

MORE CAPITAL wanted to push useful 25-cent annual magazine for women; those in use; orders in hand; controlling interest to right party. Address F. M. O. WALTEL, Associate to Johnson stock company, specialist in oil and mill trade; excellent opportunity; A1 credentials. Address Export, P. O. Box 451, Savannah, Ga.

I WOULD LIKE a loan of \$7000 on a gilt-edged (2nd) mortgage; very satisfactory; yearly payments made. X 26. Monitor Office.

SUMMER RESORTS

Beautiful Summer Residences AT SORRENTO AND HANCOCK POINT, on Fanchon's bay, near HARRISBURG, Pa.—\$15,000, rooming, \$300 to \$100; fine cottage sites, all sizes, at 3 cents to 10 cents per foot; scenery, water, roads, walks, libraries, churches, tennis, golf, boating, horseback riding, etc. GLENDALE, Grant's Hill, Colonial building, Boston, Mass., or Ellsworth, Maine.

FURNISHED cottages at ONSET, sale or rent; small farm near Brockton. G. W. NUTTING, Brockton, Mass.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FIVE PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western states, \$1000 to \$10,000, worth about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and remitted, insurance on buildings renewed and taxes on farms investigated without expense or trouble to the investor. Write for offering.

CORN BELT BANK KANSAS CITY, MO.

APARTMENTS TO LET

PURE AIR—PURE THOUGHTS—New 5-room apartment, \$1000; rooming, \$1000; mid. term Tufts College; ready to occupy at once. J. S. MASSECK, Real Estate, 4 Curtis st., Teile sq., West Somerville, Mass.

ROOM AND BOARD

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, eight room and bath, piano, sideboard, beautiful piano, 2000 sq. feet, 10 minutes' walk from Tufts College; ready to occupy at once. J. S. MASSECK, Real Estate, 4 Curtis st., Teile sq., West Somerville, Mass.

COOK'S TRAVELERS

CHEQUES are Good Everywhere.

LADIES' SPECIALTIES

REMINANT ROOM Fourth Floor 496 Washington Street

We are showing a magnificent line of colored dresses, gowns, in all the newest styles and designs. Ladies should not miss this opportunity pass without looking this line over before buying their spring suits; gentlemen's suitsing a specialty.

SUMMER BOARD

BOARD for the summer for two people; Christian Scientists, with private family; situated on Narragansett Bay; every room comfortable and private; rates \$100 per week. Address D. G. 28, Monitor Office.

FOUR ADULTS

wish board for summer; sea shore or mountain. Give full details and rates. R. 30, Monitor Office.

WANTED

COUNTRY BOARDERS—Two adults who will room together; five views, near lake and trolley; Christian Scientists preferred; terms reasonable. MRS. D. O. ADAMS, Danbury, Ct. R. P. D. 21.

MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY moved promptly by YOUNDEN, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

TYPEWRITERS

KEE LOX CARBON DONT SMITE. Send for free sample. KEE LOX MFG. CO., Boston, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TAXATION BILL CONCORD, N. H.—A bill providing for the taxation of the railroads in this state on the basis of the market value of their stocks and bonds was formulated and was read twice and tabled for printing.

PROVIDENCE FIRE CHIEF RETIRES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After a period of service extending almost 57 years, Chief George A. Steere of the Providence fire department has retired. He will be succeeded by Deputy Chief Holden O. Hill, who will retire on July 1.

While the council expect to make a thorough investigation of the rife range question, as shown in the order which it passed Thursday night, Mayor Hibbard will drop the matter, as Corporation Counsel Babson has advised him that as the statute of limitations has run it is now too late to undertake to recover the action on Monday.

The annual appropriation order of \$750 for councilmen's badges was introduced, but the meeting was adjourned while it was under discussion.

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PROVIDENCE FIRE CHIEF RETIRES

World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

PRICE MOVEMENTS QUITE IRREGULAR ON BOTH MARKETS

Remarkable Strength Shown by Some Leading Issues, While Others Drop Sharply on Taking of Profits.

PULLMAN IS HIGHER

Much irregularity prevailed in price movements in the New York and Boston markets today. Fractionally lower prices were recorded for most of the issues at the opening and sharp declines were sustained by Amalgamated Copper and some railroad stocks. At the same time an upward movement started in other securities and some were carried to a new high range for the movement.

The heavy buying of Steel common was again in evidence, started by the purchase of a 5,000-share block at \$1. About 200,000 shares of the stock changed hands yesterday. The strength displayed by this stock is yet to be explained. New York Central and Erie each lost a point during the early trading. Interborough-Metropolitan preferred was conspicuously strong, rising from 39% to 42% during the first hour. Northern Pacific gained a point to 145%, and Great Northern Ore advanced from 68% to 69%, after an earlier decline of a half. American Ice opened strong 3/4 higher at 35 and advanced to 35%.

Missouri Pacific opened an eighth higher at 73% and reacted to 72%. Union Pacific declined from 187 1/4 to 186 1/2. Atchison opened off a half at 107% and dropped to 107%. There was no local news to account for the erratic price movements, but the bears had some depressing news cabled from London and this had the effect before noon of causing some sharp reactions. It had been expected that there would be some selling on profit taking and for short account before the market closed today, but some of the prominent issues showed remarkable resistance to pressure. Bear reports were denied almost immediately after their publication and the market steadied somewhat.

Pullman was quite active on the local market today. The stock jumped three points to 175 during the early trading. New England Telephone & Telegraph opened a half higher at 134 and rose a point to 135. The company made an excellent report of earnings for the year showing an increase of \$600,000 in revenues and a net gain of almost \$400,000. Edison Electric was strong, opening a point higher at 257 and advancing to 258 on the first sales. General Electric was a half lower at 157. The copper stocks following Amalgamated were fractionally lower. Lake was an exception. The stock opened a half higher at 19 1/2 and rose to 20%.

In the early afternoon Amalgamated Copper was selling in New York under 75. Smelters declined to 87 1/2. Steel sold off to 50%. Reading was selling at 135%. American Ice improved to 37. Some of the stocks which had made the most gains shaded off somewhat. Great Northern preferred rose to 147%, after opening at 146%. Northern Pacific rose from 144% to 145%. Mexican Central advanced to 24% from 23.

The New York market broke rather violently during the afternoon, losses ranging from one to two points or more having been sustained by the leaders.

INCOME TAX RATE IN BRITISH ISLES

A recent income tax return gives the average income in Ireland at \$12.86, the average in Scotland being \$36.81, and the average for England and Wales \$49.59. Of course it must be remembered that these figures are arrived at on the basis of income available for taxation divided by the total number of inhabitants of the country in question. Incomes of less than \$800 a year are exempt from income tax, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, but the proportion of incomes above that figure is much smaller in Ireland than the other countries. Ireland also pays much more than her share of the indirect taxation.

BOND ISSUE FOR N. Y. CENTRAL

NEW YORK—Bond issues aggregating about \$60,000,000 are in contemplation by the New York Central lines. According to present plans, it is proposed to have authorized \$35,000,000 by New York Central in two issues of \$20,000,000 and \$15,000,000. While the Michigan Central Railroad Company will authorize an issue of \$25,000,000. The latter will be a debenture issue, but the character of the bonds to be put out by the New York Central proper has not yet been decided. Of the \$25,000,000 Michigan Central is proposed to sell about \$15,000,000 in the near future.

COPPER REDUCED.

NEW YORK—At the Metal Exchange today all grades of copper were reduced 1/2 cent in the asking figures, bringing it down to 12%@13c.; electrolytic to 12 1/2%@12 1/2c., and castings to 12%@12 1/2c.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Amalg. Copper	75	76	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Car & Foundry	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Ice Securities	35	37	34 1/2	36 1/2
Am Locomotive	54 1/2	54	54	54 1/2
Am Soc. pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Smelt & Re.	87 1/2	87	86 1/2	87
Am Sugar	152	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Am Tobacco pf.	95	95	95	95
Anaconda	45	45	44	44
Atchison	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchison pf.	104	104	104	104
At Coast Lines	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Balt & Ohio	112 1/2	113	113 1/2	113 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94
Ba. Rap. Trans.	75	75	74 1/2	75
Canadian	176	176	175	175
Can. Leather	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101
Chi & Atch.	71	71	70	70
Chi & Atch. pf.	73	73	71 1/2	72
Col. Fuel & Iron	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36
Col. Smelt	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Com. Gas	138 1/2	138 1/2	136 1/2	137
Del & Hudson	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Denver & Rio G.	48	48	47 1/2	48
Erie	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chi & W. "B."	73	73	73	73
Gi. N. pf.	157 1/2	157 1/2	157	157
Gi. N. pf.	146 1/2	147 1/2	145 1/2	146
Gi. N. pf.	68 1/2	68	68	69
Illino. Cent.	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Illino. pf.	39 1/2	39	39	42
Kan City pf.	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Louis & Nash	135 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	134
Mex. Cent. pf.	23	24	23	24
Missouri Pa.	73 1/2	73 1/2	72	72
Nat. Lead	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
N. Y. Central	131 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	164	164	164	164
Nor & Western	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Northeastern	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Pennsylvania	135 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
People's Gas	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Prud. St. Car.	35 1/2	35	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pullman	173	174 1/2	173	174 1/2
Reading	136 1/2	136 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
Republic Steel	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Rock Island pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Sloss-Shef. S. & L.	74	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Southern Pacific	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Southern Railway	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
St. Paul	149 1/2	150 1/2	149	149 1/2
Texas Pacific	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Union Pacific	187 1/2	187 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
U. S. Rubber pf.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	50	50	49 1/2	50
Walash. pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Western Union	47	47	47	47
Westinghouse	67	67	67	67
Wisconsin Cent.	81 1/2	81	81	81
Wisconsin Cent.	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/4

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am T & T conv.	98 1/2	98 1/2	96
Atchison Adl 4s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atchison pf. 4s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchison conv.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Interboro-Met 4 1/2s	78	78	78 1/2
Japan 4s	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
N. Y. City 1917 new.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N. Y. City 4s new.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
N. Y. H. & H. II conv.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Reading gen. 4s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Rock Island 4s	100	100	100
U. P. conv.	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
U. S. Steel 5s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Wabash 4s	74	74	73
Wisconsin Central 4s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	Closing.	Bid.	Asked.
2 registered...	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	102
2 registered...	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
2 registered...	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	102
2 registered...	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Small bonds...	100	100	100	100
4 registered...	119	119	119 1/2	119 1/2
4 registered...	120	120	120	120
Panama 2s...	101	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Panama 1888...	101	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dis. Col 4 1/2s	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Philipine 4s...	100	100	100	100

*Ex-dividend.

TWELVE MONTHS REPORT OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC

Development of the Company Since Its Organization 20 Years Ago Has Been of a Remarkable Character.

SOME COMPARISONS

</

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the FamilyFirst Book Printed in North
America

The first book printed in North America is often said to have been the Bay State Psalm book in 1639, but the India Printer says that in the Hispanic Library in New York are armfuls of books printed in Mexico before 1600. The earliest is on the subject of Christian Doctrine, and says: "It was printed in the great city of Tenochtitlan, Mexico, of this New Spain, and in the house of Juan Cronberger. By order of the same Senior Bishop Don Fray Juno Zumarraga and at his cost. The printing was finished on the 14 day of the month of June, of the year 1544." Another edition in the John Carter Library, Providence, is dated 1543. Various authorities tell, however, of a book, "The Ladder of St. Climacus," that was printed by John Pablos in Mexico about 1535. There were seven books printed in Peru before 1600 and 300 in all America before 1601.

Music History

In the Musician for March Thomas Tapper insists on the importance of music biography to students and especially of knowing the general conditions of society during each composer's period. He offers the following outline for Bach students:

Name six English writers who lived in Bach's lifetime.

Name some American towns which had already arisen in this period.

When was Harvard College founded? What was its original purpose?

With what masterpieces of English literature of this period are you familiar?

What English sovereigns reigned from 1700 to 1750?

Name five distinguished Americans of this same period.

In what town and cities did Bach live?

Who were the prominent musicians of England in Bach's lifetime?

Name an Italian and a French musician contemporary with Bach.

What is meant by the classical school of letters?

Define "romanticism."

For hearts that to their homes are true
Where'er the tides of power may flow,
Have built a kingdom great and new
Which time nor fate shall overthrew.

These are the empire builders, these
Annex where none shall say them nay,
Beyond the world's uncharted seas,
Realms that can never pass away.

—Alfred Noyes.

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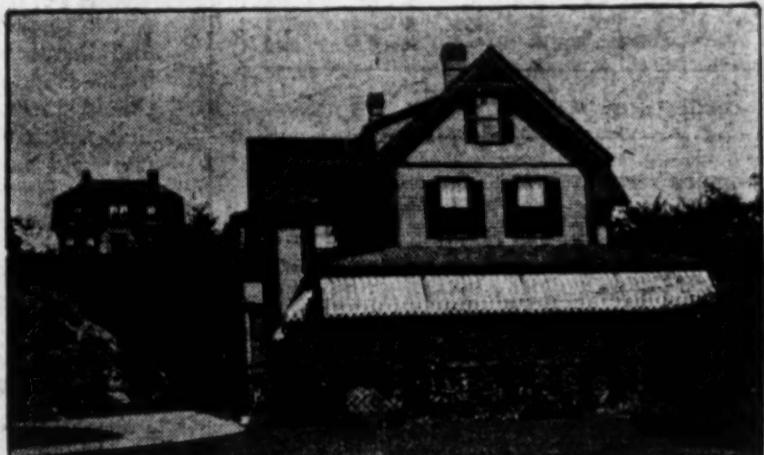
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RECOLLECTIONS OF HOLMES' POETRY



HOMESDALE, NEAR PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Once the residence of Dr. O. W. Holmes, the poet.



THE BEVERLY FARMS PLACE.
Summer residence where Oliver Wendell Holmes once lived.

Women's Athletics at College
Proficiency to Count Towards a Degree

A unique innovation in women's sports and gymnastic exercise has been instituted at the University of Washington by the faculty of that college as a substitute for the regular indoor gymnasium work. Tennis, hockey, baseball, basketball, gymnastic games and cross-country runs will be the features of the new plan of training the women of the institution and will be embodied as a regular part of the curriculum of the college for which college credit counting for graduation and a degree will be given.

The climate on the Pacific coast is particularly adapted to outdoor sports. Especially is this so in the neighborhood of Seattle where the state university is situated and as the women of the college have felt that the indoor gymnasium has been more or less a waste of time and energy, the faculty have seen fit to make this change, one that has been seldom attempted in a large university and is unique among the co-educational departments of the colleges of the country.

As a great majority of the women will probably take up tennis, eight classes have been formed and five instructors have been engaged by the faculty to

teach the aspirants to athletic honors the game at first hand. The class in hockey will also be placed under a university instructor. Possibly the most unique feature of the whole system will be the long cross-country walks which the women will take once a week beginning a distance of one or two miles and gradually training to a walk of from eight to 12 miles.

There need never be the slightest hesitation in undertaking anything that prefigures itself as the higher leading. Between expediency and right purpose there is simply no question at all. The strength of all the hosts of heaven is with him who is faithful to the right.—Lillian Whiting.

CLOUDS OF WITNESS

There are few important passages in the Bible which have excited less comment than that, in the Gospel of John, in which Jesus insisted, with such remarkable emphasis, on the necessity for bearing witness. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the words:—"To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." It is probable that most readers of the passage have an altogether inadequate idea of what bearing witness, as Jesus used the term, meant. To them it is merely a matter of supporting a theory with your evidence. A moment's thought would show that this was very far from all Jesus intended to imply. He did not limit his life work to merely giving his evidence in support of certain religious views. In the words of a great student of the Pacific text, his witness was not merely "bearing witness concerning the truth," but "bearing witness to, maintaining, the truth." If we will recollect this, and recollect how he maintained the truth, by healing the sick, cleansing the lepers, casting out devils, and raising the dead, we may begin to realize why he should have said that it was to bear witness to the truth that he was born and came

into the world. Any man who will bear witness to the truth in the way in which he bore witness will be himself a cloud of witness whose evidence will refresh the earth. This is the ideal of witness which Christian Science holds up to its students, filling them with the desire to be found, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 150 of Science and Health, "living witnesses and monuments to the virtue and power of Truth, as applied through this Christian system of healing disease."

The Greek word for witness is martyr. The early Christians were such strenuous witnesses for, or maintainers of Truth, that they constantly paid for their witness with their lives. If the word had not been narrowed down to those who were persecuted for their witness, the vastness of the true idea of witness would have been impressed on Christendom in the form of the grandeur of the stand for Truth made by these witnesses. It was to be such a martyr for Truth that Matthias was chosen by the apostles to succeed Judas, and not certainly with any idea of his being put to death, and it was to this aspect generally of the martyr's mission that Christ Jesus referred when he said, "But I have greater witness than that of John: for the works which the Father hath given me to finish, the same works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me." Christ Jesus was, of course, the greatest witness for Truth the world has ever seen. He was a martyr in the natural and in the acquired sense of the word. The witness he gave for Truth in healing the sick, in raising the dead, and in feeding the multitudes was overshadowed almost by the manner in which he maintained the truth in the crucifixion and the resurrection. He remains, however, of necessity the way, and if he could sum up his own career in the phrase of bearing witness to Truth, it is manifest that the career of every one who attempts to follow him must be devoted to a like end in a like manner.

Christian Science has come to show the world how this attempt may be carried to a successful issue. For centuries humanity has turned from the effort in despair. Deluded into a complete acceptance of the reality and power of evil, it not unnaturally concluded that the highest form of witness a man could offer to Truth was comprised in physical martyrdom. This idea was, of course, based on a fundamental misconception of Jesus' teaching. "The thief," he said, "cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy; I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." So far from implying that eternal life was gained through a belief in physical death, he placed life and death, in those words, in the strongest antithesis. The witness he bore to Truth, whether in the garden at Bethany, at the gate of Nain or on the summit of Calvary, was of the indestructibility of life. "The Bible," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 39 of Science and Health, "calls death an enemy, and Jesus overcame death and the grave instead of yielding to them." The martyrdom of Jesus, in a word, was not in witness of the reality of evil and the power of death, but in witness of the utter unreality of matter and powerlessness of evil as demonstrated in his final miracle, that of "his mighty, crowning, unparalleled and triumphant exit from the dñe's worth." (Science and Health, page 117.)

Give us to wake with smiles; give us to labor smiling; as the sun returns in the east, so may our patience be renewed with dawn; as the sun lightens the world so let our loving kindness make bright this house of habitation.—R. L. Stevenson.

Give room for the love of God as motive and apprehend the kingdom of God as ideal, and no more can the daily task seem trivial, the daily opportunity small, but a great sweetness and peace will come into your hearts, and a pure unwavering enthusiasm will make service a joy and life a triumphal march.—Philip Moxom.

Self-Cleaning Protector for
Chaussers

Dear lady of the quiet ways and tender smile,
Your stillness, your serenity my thoughts beguile
To leave the problematic way and rest awhile
In your cool glade.

You have, like Spenser's Faerie Queene, a bower
Where peace and purity and fragrance flower,
Where one who shares it even for an hour
Finds him new made.

—Contributed.

Umbrellas in India

In India the umbrella, which until only a short time ago was used exclusively by persons of high position and by priests, has now come into general use and is steadily increasing in popularity. Great Britain sends about 18,000 dozen a year.—N. Y. Sun.

Give us to wake with smiles; give us to labor smiling; as the sun returns in the east, so may our patience be renewed with dawn; as the sun lightens the world so let our loving kindness make bright this house of habitation.—R. L. Stevenson.

The flower pineth not to be sweet and fair;
But, day by day, gives itself to sun and air,
And so is sweet and fair.

—Selected.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

OLD TREE PUZZLE.

I am constrained to plant a grove
To entertain the child I love;
Of nineteen trees—it is composed
Five trees in a row I place,
On ne'er expect to win her grace;
Ye sons of art, come lend your aid
To entertain this curious maid.

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.

Taft.

Arrogance of Wealth

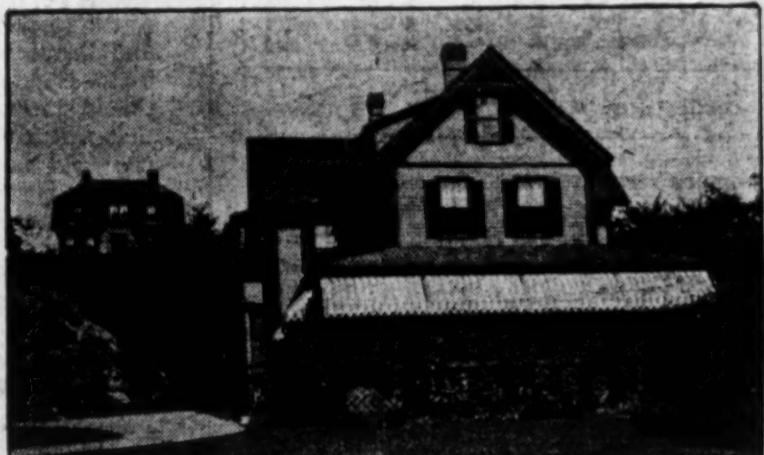
"What's them apples worth?" asked the farmer, stopping in front of a fruit stand.

"In that pile!" said the proprietor of the stand. "Five cents apiece."

"So? Well, I guess I'll eat about a dime's worth."

Thereupon he took two big red apples out of a spacious pocket in his overcoat and strolled on, placidly munching one of them.

—Selected.



THE BEVERLY FARMS PLACE.
Summer residence where Oliver Wendell Holmes once lived.

A GIFT FIT FOR A KING
Thoroughbred Horses of History.

An interesting article in the London Telegraph notes the recent gift by King Edward to the Sultan of a thoroughbred horse. All down the picturesque history of England, through the neighborly relations with France, the Spanish intermarriages, the Crusades, so fruitful to Britain of luxuries of many sorts, we read of gifts of Arab thoroughbreds to the Kings of England. Now an English King has sent an English thoroughbred, descendant of the imported Arab steeds, back to the east as a royal gift.

When Hugh Capet of France was courting the daughter of Athelstan, his appropriate gift to the king was some "running horses." In 1121 are records of Arab thoroughbreds and Turkish

armor sent as gifts from the east. Will-

field that offers practically unlimited possibilities for the dramatist of today and tomorrow is the moving picture. In this country the dramas and farces which have been enacted in these films have been of rather a low intellectual order. They have been designed, in the main, for the amusement of children. But with the greater perfection of the cinematograph the moving picture should play a more serious part and appeal to more mature and cultivated audiences.

Dramatists like Augustus Thomas and Clyde Fitch and Eugene Walter and Charles Klein may well turn their abilities to this form of theatrical construction. In France they have already recognized its possibilities. There the cinematograph has attained the dignity of an art. For it is no less a personage than Jules Lemaire recently wrote a play called "The Return of Ulysses," which was acted by such players as Paul Mounet, Albert Lambert and Mme. Bartte. Another scenario was "The Duke of Guise" by Henri Lavedan, with incidental music by Camille Saint-Saens—Bookman.

Silhouettes

Silhouette, daguerreotype, ambrotype, tintype, photograph, is the imposing genealogy of shadow folk, says a writer in "New Idea." The silhouettes were the first of the race, and today affords amusement for those who are willing to learn how to make them.

They call but for paper and scissors, and a little skill with fingers and eyes. It takes but a little perseverance to become an expert in producing these interesting shadow people, along with their homes, their children and their animals.

In beginning practise on houses, trees, furniture and stationary things first, always standing so that you see but the two dimensions, height and width, never depth. Next try animals, and then people. Place these so that the light is directly in front of them and a plain wall behind, so that the shadows are well outlined, then cut from the shadows. This is only for beginners. After a very few times it should not be necessary to have the shadows at all. Last of all try portraits of people. Likenesses are the most difficult to get, but, like the rest, they come with a little practise.

Experience

"Money is not at the bottom of everything," sadly remarked the college man as he plunged his hands deep down into his pockets.—Home Herald.

The following judicial notice concerning the football season is credited to Judge Weaver of the Iowa supreme court. The case is that of Sieberts vs. Spangler. The plaintiff sued to recover for services as assistant manager of the football team of the State University of Iowa under a contract engaging him "during the football season of 1903." The court said: "We think it a matter of common observation, of which the court may take notice, that while the remainder of the year in our great American institutions of learning may be religiously devoted to the study of football, the 'season' proper, in which academic investigation gives place to knowledge applied, begins with the first frost and ends very appropriately with the day of general thanksgiving."

A great picture is a window. Through it we look beyond it—far down long vistas of thought.—Leigh Hunt.

Mill Machines for South America

While the greater part of Brazil's textile industries are confined to cotton mills, the woolen industry is receiving considerable attention in the state of Rio Grande, and some very fine woolen products are being turned out by factories in that section. Up to the present time Germany and Great Britain have supplied most of the machinery for these mills, but, owing to the favor with which American industrial machinery is everywhere coming to be regarded, there should be a chance for manufacturers in the United States to get some of the business.—Selling Magazine.

The vast bulk of men are required to discharge the homely duties of life; and they have less need of genius than of industry and enterprise.

Young men should observe that those who take the honors and emoluments of mechanical crafts, of commerce and of professional life are rather distinguished for a sound judgment and a close application than for a brilliant genius.—H. W. Beecher.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, April 2, 1909.

The People and the Tariff

TWO STEPS recently taken in the direction of national economy should be seriously considered by Congress in the framing of the new tariff law, and more especially because they are indicative of an important and general movement away from extravagant governmental and administrative enterprise and expenditure, and toward prudence and retrenchment. One of these—the creation of the new Senate committee on public expenditures—has already received attention here. The other—President Taft's expressed desire that the members of his cabinet should constitute a finance committee so that each might keep close account of and exercise auditing power over the expenditures of his department—is no less significant of the trend of things.

Although the saving which may be effected by greater watchfulness in the quarters named must be very great, it would be too much to expect that they would be sufficient to wipe out the prospective deficit. The best that could be expected of them would be the prevention of waste which needlessly increases the present tremendous drafts upon the treasury. It is not so much what they will accomplish toward balancing the income and outgo, as the influence they will exercise over administration in general, and the promise they give of further steps in the right direction, that stamps them as important departures.

The inception and creation of these checks upon wastefulness call for the attention of the framers of the new tariff law, because if they mean anything at all they mean that the days of princely and reckless federal expenditure are numbered. Extravagance upon a wholesale scale will not be continued, and, therefore, deficits to be met by burdensome taxation will not be inevitable. The country, all the way up to the White House and the Capitol and all the way down to the humblest wage-earner, is learning, slowly but none the less surely, that the way to avoid deficits is to keep down expenses. Just so long as extravagance shall prevail in Washington—just so long as every scheme for interesting Uncle Sam in unnecessary and costly enterprises receives popular sanction—there will be deficits, and just so long as there are deficits there will be an excuse for high tariff duties, and for forms of protection which discriminate in favor of the few and against the many.

But the real work of reform must begin at the bottom, not at the top. The people have it in their power to check extravagance. They need only disapprove of it, and make their disapproval emphatic. For a long time they have been smiling at it indulgently, or, at the worst, they have been tolerating it good-naturedly. And so long as they are complacent their representatives will be willing.

If the people want prudence, economy, good sense, safety in the policy and methods of their government they can have it. But they must speak out.

OF COURSE the experts who are discussing the subject are striving to make the question of a duty on glass more transparent than it has been.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that there will be no lockout of the anthracite miners will be gratefully received by the public. All who are interested in the development of good government and commercial peace will be glad to see such problems as now prevail in the coal regions worked out on some other basis than selfish indifference, arbitrary dictation, or angry retaliation. There is a key to the situation, which, if turned the right way, will not lock out, limit or restrict any class. It will, instead, open the door to mutual understandings and concessions, to consequent larger opportunities for operators and miners, to a sane and satisfactory cooperation which will insure adequate and righteous returns to both capital and labor. This key is that wonderful precept of Christian brotherhood that too often rusts for lack of use, "Whosoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

There are those who have proved that it is practical and practicable; that it is possible to live by this rule and not suffer in consequence. And those who are making this idealism a practical everyday affair are learning also what Paul meant when he said, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

The Morality of Armaments

IT is a long time since any political question has stirred the United Kingdom to the same depths as the present naval agitation. If, on the historic evening when the present naval estimates were introduced, the prime minister and the first lord of the admiralty were indulging in a little scheme to strengthen their own hands at the expense of the little navy party in the cabinet, they have been admirably successful; if not, it can only be said that they have each essayed the part of Frankenstein with equal success. The country has swung with extraordinary unanimity to the point of view put forward by them on that occasion, and altogether declines to listen to their subsequent qualifications. At the very moment the prime minister was endeavoring to make those qualifications to the House the news of the Croydon election was received, and that election was fought on the cry "We want eight Dreadnoughts, and we won't wait," with the result that the Conservative majority was quadrupled. The government has advanced its shipbuilding program from four to six Dreadnoughts, but the demand has now gone up to eight. The two-power standard has, indeed, been discarded, and the new formula is two Dreadnoughts every three months. Such was the tone of the great meeting called by the London chamber of commerce, and held under the presidency of the lord mayor, in the Guildhall, at the base of Nelson's monument. Here the chief speaker was Mr. Balfour, the man who, if political meteorology goes for anything at all, will be the next prime minister, and will be compelled to find the money to pay the bill. Four new Dreadnoughts at once, eight next year, or, better still, twelve this year to begin on, was Mr. Balfour's program, and he justified it by the fact that both Germany and the United States were spending more money on their navies than the United Kingdom.

There is the situation as it stands, and it becomes necessary to

ask where this "devastating" expenditure is to stop. If the nations of the world cannot destroy their fears of one another they will soon find themselves with peace budgets approximating to war expenditure. There is, it is becoming perfectly plain, only one way in which this insane competition can be stopped. It is by some such scheme as that recently advocated by Mr. Carnegie. Such a scheme could be regarded as offensive by no power save one actuated by offensive intentions. It is far from being as ideal a scheme as one of general disarmament would be, but it is possibly the preliminary and necessary step to such an end. The present situation, at all events, is intolerable, though it is not without its lesson. People are being forced to ask themselves if there must not be some misconception in the teaching of Christianity which declares theoretically the omnipotence of good, and in practise spends huge revenues in armaments. Had the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth been acted upon during the past centuries of the Christian era, war would have been long ago impossible. They have not been acted on, but not so much from lack of desire as from lack of understanding. That understanding is being supplied to the world today through the teachings of Christian Science. What is more, it is being supplied to it not as a theory but as a demonstrable fact, for the world is learning that the power which destroys sickness destroys sin, and the power which destroys sin makes possible the brotherhood of man.

EVEN those who are least fond of him are willing to concede now that former President Castro cannot properly be alluded to in the past tense.

The Exclusive Woman's Car

IT WILL take time to determine whether or not the exclusive woman's car experiment in the McAdoo tunnels, New York city, is successful. The experience of the first day failed to reveal any very great desire on the part of the women to separate themselves from the men. It is said that while the mixed cars were crowded in the rush hours the women's cars were not quite full. In no other country are the sexes thrown so closely and constantly together. Such freedom of relationship, educationally, socially and industrially, has been to their mutual advantage and to the country's good. In fact, the freedom given American womanhood and the uniform kindness shown them by the sterner sex has long been favorably commented upon. When Charles Dickens visited this country in 1841, one of the few things which impressed him favorably was the courtesy displayed by men toward women. Everywhere he observed evidences of gallantry which reminded him of things he had formerly read, rather than of things he had formerly seen. While he felt that we were deserving of severe criticism in many other respects, and while he was at times unsparing in his strictures upon our manners and customs, in this one particular, at least, he took off his hat to American manhood. In later days Thackeray chronicled a similar experience and cheerfully accorded us credit. Hundreds of foreigners of lesser distinction who have visited us have borne testimony to the respect with which American women are treated in their own country. Max O'Rell and Prince Henry of Prussia may be mentioned among the latest to recognize this virtue in our manhood, and to praise it. Not the least observant of it are those Americans who have recently returned from extended foreign tours and visits.

It is regrettable that in the rush and scramble of the great cities the tendency has been away from this graceful national characteristic, but it is proper to say that the tendency, except in rare instances, even in the crowded business centers, has not been very marked. It is still as true as ever that throughout this country woman is treated with careful consideration. Everywhere the deference to which she is entitled is extended freely, delicately, naturally.

It may be true that in the greatest city of the country there is a reason why the sexes should be separated on transportation lines—it may be that in the greatest city of the country men have ceased to be mindful of the consideration which is due to womanhood, but it is hard to believe it. If it is true, the fact is deplorable. And if it is true the exclusive car for women is not the best means of correcting it.

THERE is talk of presenting John Mitchell with a \$10,000 home in Scranton, Pa., preliminary to his running for Congress in that district. But if he runs for Congress, and is elected, and proves satisfactory, and is continued in Congress, what he will need is a good boarding house in Washington rather than a fine house in Scranton.

SHREWD Mr. Hammerstein leaves the Boston public to assume the responsibility for the production of "Salomé."

A FAIRLY intelligent understanding of the progress made in electrical power development during the last ten years may be obtained from consideration of the fact that while a decade ago the carrying of 11,000 volts was regarded as marking the limit of skill and safety in transmission, plans have just been completed in Canada which contemplate the construction of an electric power transmission plant which will carry 110,000 volts. The power will be developed at Niagara, and the trunk line will run westward to Dundas, fifty miles distant, at which point it will divide into three branches. One of these will extend to Toronto, another to Stratford, and the third to St. Thomas. The system, for the construction of which contracts have just been let, has a total transmission wire mileage of 300 miles, and these wires which will be of aluminum, carried on steel towers, will convey and distribute 40,000 horsepower.

In the early days of electric transmission ten miles was as great a distance as it was thought possible to convey power. Many of the traction companies in the middle eighties, and up to the early nineties, deemed it necessary to construct power-houses for every ten miles or so of trolley trackage. Today, the great majority of these power-stations have been abandoned, a central plant being used. However, it was not until 1898 that the first transmission line employed a voltage of 11,000. This was between Niagara and Buffalo. Between these same points in 1901 a second line transmitted 22,000 volts. In 1907 there were six or eight lines in the world carrying a voltage as high as 60,000, and one was carrying 72,000. Within the last few months a Michigan line which has been supplying Grand Rapids with a current of 72,000 volts has been conveying 100,000.

The new plant on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, however, is the only one in contemplation which has not only planned to go beyond this mark at the beginning, but to greatly exceed its present maximum of 11,000 volts as the demands for power shall increase throughout the territory it is intended to serve.

Wondrous Development of Power Transmission

THE WAR CRISIS in Servia has given place to a dynastic crisis. The second crisis is simply the complement of the first; it may be said to be the outcome of it. When the government surrendered to the Austrian demands the abdication of King Peter became an almost inevitable corollary. The efforts of that monarch seem, indeed, to be directed rather to securing a pension than to retaining his throne. Yet the house of Karageorgevitch was once the most popular in Servia. It was George Karageorgevitch who temporarily freed his country from the Turkish rule at the beginning of the last century, and from that moment the family has disputed with the Obrenovitch family the right to rule the country. It need not be said that in a country like Servia, where men use their knives on little provocation, the struggle has not been a bloodless one. There have been plots and counter-plots, assassination and retaliation, following swiftly, the one on the other, throughout a century. But when, six years ago, the last ruler of the Obrenovitch dynasty was murdered in circumstances of peculiar horror, and the present King succeeded to the throne, the infamy of the deed roused all Europe in protest.

It is the memory of this deed, and not the failure to withstand the Austrian demands, which is accomplishing the downfall of the Karageorgevitch dynasty today. For six years the nations of Europe have looked askance at Belgrade. Had there been a respected monarch on the throne it is doubtful if Baron Ahrenthal would have dared to adopt the same tone he did to King Peter. The country which submitted to such a ruler is paying the price of its submission in the humiliation of the present hour. The crown prince, whose character stands even lower than that of his father, though from different causes, realized this. He made a reckless, despairing effort to stake the fortunes of his house on war, and when that failed he escaped from an intolerable position by resigning a position for which he was in every way unfitted. Yesterday it was the abdication of the son; today it is the abdication of the father. "God's will," wrote George Herbert, three hundred years ago, "grinds slow, but sure."

The true lesson of the Servian crisis lies in this: Nations, like individuals, reap as they sow. It was not the power of Austria, it was the weakness of Servia which turned the scale. That weakness was not, however, in bayonets; it was in character. If the little kingdom had faced Austria with dignity and with reliance on the justness of her cause she would have suffered nothing. As it was, herself already discredited, she stormed at Austria, with words, for a policy positively moral in comparison to that which had made Austria's disregard of her possible. Like the man in the parable, she had built her house in the sand, "and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell; and great was the fall of it."

WHAT would the newspapers do without ex-President Roosevelt and soon to be ex-President Eliot? They furnish a daily supply of good "copy."

THE OLD-FASHIONED type of marine engine still appears to be the best, because turbine engines are speedy, but not economical.

Hammerstein Opera and Our Own

THE REMARK made by our musical critic in his article of Wednesday, to the effect that the present season of opera may be taken as something in the nature of a series of rehearsals for next winter in Boston's own opera house is very much to the point. Looking at it in this way—adjusting ourselves after this fashion to the contemplation of Mr. Hammerstein's presentation—we should be able to extract some pleasure and

more or less profit from the performances of the Manhattan company.

There is no sort of doubt that, if we be attentive to everything during the present operatic season, we shall be in a position to learn much that will be well for us to retain, and a great deal that it will be better for us to forget.

BOSTON is the greatest musical center in America—one of the most important in the world—and Boston should accept nothing at second hand in the musical line. Possibly there are many things which New York can do better than we can, many things which Chicago can do better, many things which Philadelphia, Cleveland, Kansas City, Denver or Los Angeles can do better; but neither the production nor the appreciation of good music may be numbered among them.

For reasons which it would be useless to recapitulate now, we have in the past been somewhat dependent upon a good and great and generous neighbor for our grand opera. We are dependent upon her for our present season. But we need not be dependent upon her in this particular very much longer.

Boston does not need to produce opera on the Manhattan Opera House scale, with Manhattan Opera House embellishments, according to Manhattan Opera House traditions or ideals; but Boston can and should produce grand opera that will accord with the tastes of its cultured people, and that shall have that local flavor which, whenever properly applied, has made Boston production in every line not only pleasing at home but immensely popular abroad.

There is the plain but dignified binding and there is the de luxe. There is the circus and there is the four-ringed hippodrome. There is music and there is noise. There is grand opera of the skyline type, and grand opera whose only merit is that of being art. Compared with some of our neighbors we Bostonians are a rather subdued people. We admire talent; we do homage to genius. But we do not thrill. And for this reason, perhaps, as well as for many others, we shall enjoy Boston opera in a Boston opera house, under Boston direction, better than we have ever enjoyed any other kind.

Still, it is well that we have had experience with the other kind. It will be useful to us.

A STEAM-SHOVEL on the Panama canal has removed in a working day of eight hours 3941 cubic yards of rock and earth. This is the record to date. A few shovels working at this rate should make an early completion of the canal possible.

ECONOMY all along the line is said to be the keynote of the Taft administration. Apparently the Taft cabinet is not afraid to take its own medicine. They get along now on two meals a day.

WITH CRAZY SNAKE in the Tiger mountains, what the soldiers need in order to bring off a coup is the purchasing agent of a circus.

THAT was a neatly-worded wireless communication from Ambassador Griscom to ex-President Roosevelt.

Peter Karageorgevitch